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Blum [illegible]

December 7, 1942

The Honorable
G. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Shaw:

This office is dispatching Mr. Robert Blum, Social Science Analyst, to London, England, to perform duties in connection with the activities of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services. Mr. Blum should arrive in London, England, on or about January 10, 1943.

It is desired to make allowances whereby Mr. Blum will be paid $75.00 per month of his salary in London. The remainder of his salary including retirement deductions, bond allotments, etc., will be paid through the facilities of the Washington Office of the Office of Strategic Services. It is desired that this arrangement be made effective as of December 1, 1942. Mr. Blum will be allowed $6.00 per diem while traveling within the continental limits of the United States and $7.00 while traveling outside the continental limits of the United States except only $3.00 will be allowed while aboard ship where meals are furnished as a part of the cost of transportation. At the expiration of sixty days after arrival at his temporary post of duty London, England, Mr. Blum's per diem allowances will be decreased to $4.00.

It will be appreciated if the Department will advise the officials of the American Embassy in London, England, relative to the arrangements regarding Mr. Blum's dispatch to that location. All vouchers for his per diem allowances and travel expenses as well as for the salary payment of $75.00 per month may be honored when approved by our authorized certifying officer in London. The Office of Strategic Services will reimburse the Department of State for all payments made on behalf of Mr. Blum.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

KEWoodring:vap
cc: Colonel Donovan
~~Mr. Kingsbur~~ Dr. Langer
Mr. Kimbel
Mr. Ogan
Mr. Opsata
Mr. Fisher Howe
Mr. Woodring

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January 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM

From: Colonel Donovan

To: General Magruder

The attached explains itself. Would you have this material shaped up by R&A, particularly the maps, and after it is completed would you let me know about it.

W.J.D.

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SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan DATE: November 21, 1944

FROM: F. L. Belin

SUBJECT: Documents sent to Brigadier General McClure of special interest to O.S.S.

The letters of October 5th and October 8th from Colonel Eday to General McClure list a number of reports and maps that would be a great help to O.S.S. in connection with special studies that are now underway. Anything that could be done to obtain copies of these for O.S.S. will be greatly appreciated.

The list of desired documents with their description is attached.

F. L. Belin

Attachments

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List of Documents

Tangier, Morocco

October 5, 1942

(B) List of electric power stations with sketch showing barrages and localities supplied.

(Ga) A map showing telegraph and telephone lines overhead and underground.

(A) Letter dated 27 Sept., 1942 from Vice Consul Boyd regarding the proposed new air fields in the vicinity of Bone.

(C) Letter of 25 Sept., 1942 from Vice Consul Boyd enclosing an Admiralty map of the port of Algiers showing all new construction up to 24 Sept., 1942.

(D) Map of Tipasa.

(E) Continuing map of Tipasa section (Kolea).

(F) Sketch of section Clenoua to Tipasa.

(G) Sketch of Port of Tipasa.

(H) Sketch of roads Tipasa to Algiers (70 kms).

(L) Letter dated 1 Oct., 1942 from Vice Consul Boyd enclosing first month's weather observations made in Algiers.

(S) Map of the Port of Algiers giving depth of water and an indicator giving the route to follow for boats entering the port.

(C) Illustrated edition entitled "The Great Dams and Irrigation Systems of Algeria" prepared by the Irrigation Service in Algeria for the Hydraulic Exposition held at Liege, Belgium in 1939.

(D) A confidential annuaire Universite d'Alger Institut de Meteorologie Physique du Globe de L'Algerie.

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List of Documents - 2

(E1) Map of the vicinity of Sidi-Ferruch.

(G) Sketches of Aerodromes Italiens (Munich-Adriatique) including - Bolzano, Belluno, Padova, Venezia, and Motta di Livenza.

(H) Letter dated 19 Sept., 1942, from American Consul Doolittle transmitting further technical data on Tunisia, including 26 photographs and notes relating thereto.

Tangier, Morocco

October 8, 1942

(A) Letter dated 5 Oct., 1942 from Vice Consul Reid regarding transmissions to German submarines by Mr. Zimmer with sketch of location of W/T transmitter.

(B) Memorandum dated 30 Sept., 1942, from Vice Consul Rounds and Knight forwarding a map showing the entire telephone system of the Department of Oran.

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November 17, 1942

Mr. G. F. Allen, Chief Disbursing Officer
Division of Disbursement
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

We will appreciate your designating Mr. Emerson Bigelow as Agent-Cashier to make payments from the appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President" from which allotments for unvouchered expenditures have been made to the Office of Strategic Services.

Vouchers, Standard Form 1034-Revised, representing expenditures from the funds made available in the above mentioned appropriation act and other funds made available to this activity for similar purposes shall be certified by Mr. Emerson Bigelow as payee. The vouchers will be approved by Lt. Col. William Lane Rohm and certified by myself (William J. Donovan) as authorized certifying officer. On vouchers submitted for payment where receipts may not be furnished or statements made for the reason that it would be detrimental to the public interest to disclose the name of the recipient, the following certification will appear on the voucher:

> "I certify that expenditures were actually made in the amount on this voucher according to reports in this office and that it would be prejudicial to the public interest to disclose the names of the recipients, the dates and names of the places in which the expenditures were made. The expenditures were made incident to collecting and analyzing confidential information and data bearing upon the national security of the United States. It was impracticable to obtain receipts for payments made without revealing identity and jeopardizing the success of the activity. Expenditures are properly chargeable to the appropriation indicated hereon according to authority in the 'First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942', Title IV of which provides for such expenditures."

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There is attached the original of Form 1071-E, Revised, Bond--Miscellaneous, in the amount of $830,000 for Mr. Bigelow. We will appreciate your advising us when the bond for Mr. Bigelow has been approved by the Treasury Department in order that we may present vouchers in his favor for use in connection with his assignment to the Office of Strategic Services.

Mr. Bigelow has been provided with a set of instructions with respect to the maintenance of records for Agent-Cashier.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

Attachments

cc: Mr. Bigelow
Mr. Barnes
Fiscal Office
Colonel Donovan
Lt. Col. Rohm
Mails and Files

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Baker - K. 9021
Models

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

DATE: November 5, 1942

FROM: Kenneth H. Baker K.H.B.

SUBJECT: Teaching Aids

Thank you very much for thinking of us in obtaining the models of aircraft and ships which you recently sent to this office. Needless to say, I have been trying very hard for a long time to get this type of thing and have continuously run into almost insurmountable obstacles. We are extremely grateful for your efforts on our behalf in this connection, and you may rest assured that the materials are already being put to good use.

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October 28, 1942

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a memorandum I have just received in the pouch from Bill Phillips recounting a conversation he had with Dr. Benes. I thought you would like to see it.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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October 26, 1942

Brigadier General A.C. Wedemeyer,
Room 2421, Munitions Bldg.,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Wedemeyer:

Here is a memorandum that was just sent to [redacted] William Phillips, who heads our London office, summarizing a conversation he had with Dr. Benes on the 6th.

You may want to read it.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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October 28, 1942

Brigadier General John R. Deane,
Joint U.S. Chiefs of Staff,
Public Health Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Deane:

Here is a memorandum that was just sent [illegible] from William Phillips, who heads our London office, summarizing a conversation he had with Dr. Benes on the 6th.

You may want to read it.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan

DATE: October 26,1942

FROM: David Bruce

SECRET

SUBJECT:

This has not been sent to Mr. Belin for distribution. Will you please indicate your wishes in the matter. It occurred to me, in view of the conversation at lunch today, that you might want to send a copy of this to General W. as illustrative of a certain type of material that could not be obtained through regular Army and Navy channels.

David Bruce

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON

October 7, 1942

My dear Colonel Donovan,

With reference to my cable No. 07111, reporting very briefly the substance of a luncheon conversation which I had with Dr. Benes, I enclose herewith a copy of a memorandum covering more generally Dr. Benes' views.

It occurs to me that it may be of interest to you, and possibly you may wish to pass it on to David Bruce.

With kindest remembrances,

Sincerely yours,

S: William Phillips

Colonel William J. Donovan,

Office of Strategic Services,

25th and E. Streets,

Washington, D. C.

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October 6, 1942

At Dr. Benes' invitation I lunched alone with him today at the Ritz, in a private room. He gave me the following information:

He has just learned from what he believes to be a responsible source, and which was again confirmed to him this morning, that General Halder, the German Chief of Staff, has been dismissed. He has been succeeded by Major General Tretzler, who has been advanced rapidly to this high office, contrary to the general practice in promotions in the German Army. Dr. Benes regards this change as of extreme importance for the following reasons:

On August 9th there was held an important defense council, attended by Hitler, to deal with the military problems that would arise after the capture of Stalingrad, which it was assumed would take place in a week, that is by August 16th. A quarrel ensued between Hitler and the older Generals, including General Halder. The latter group wished to continue the offensive operation to the north, in order to get behind Moscow, destroy Timoshenko's army, and finish the war before the winter sets in. Hitler was against this proposal. He wanted to stabilize the Eastern front after taking the Caucasus, and then to free one hundred divisions for the West, and for concentration against Great Britain. This quarrel between the Generals and Hitler was of course useless, because Stalingrad has not in fact fallen. Nevertheless, the dismissal of Halder is probably related to the quarrel, and his dismissal and that of von Bock is punishment for the failures in connection with Stalingrad. The dismissal of General Halder is confirmation of the fact that Hitler has destroyed any possible revolt among the Generals.

Preparations are now going on everywhere for a defensive war in

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the East and in the West. The Germans have made their last big scale offensive; they are not capable of another on this scale. The military machine, however, remains powerful and terrible, and there is no question but that the subject nations will continue to be starved into submission. The Germans will and can resist until the last moment, remaining on the defensive, realizing that they cannot win, but hoping that their opponents will become exhausted meanwhile.

The dissolution of Germany from within is further advanced than the English think, and Hitler and all the high Nazis are possessed with the fear that Germany will be defeated from within, exactly as it was in the last war. They fear they will be "stabbed in the back". Because of this fear, Hitler now has more than 600,000 S.S. men behind the front. Previously he had a large proportion of his S.S. troops with him at the front, but now, according to the latest information, the last of the S.S. has been taken away from the front, and sent back into the interior of Germany for police purposes.

It is most important to realize that the S.S. now have their own bomber services from the Luftwaffe, which means also that the Luftwaffe has now become in a sense linked with the S.S. This means that everything that is done from now on by the Luftwaffe is governed by fear of internal disorder. In the beginning the S.S. was only a bodyguard for Hitler, now it is a great army, organized for internal purposes.

In Dr. Benes' opinion, if there is a second offensive, and it is sufficiently powerful, Germany will be finished a year from now,

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but this cannot happen until after there has been a defeat on land. A military defeat is a necessary preliminary for the collapse.

With regard to transport difficulties within Germany, Dr. Benes said that on August 31 last, there were 594,000 railway cars including those taken from the subject countries; there were 632,000 railway cars when the war began. With regard to locomotives, last month there were 6,000 less than required.

With regard to Africa, and the attitude of the Italians, they feel certain of an allied offensive in North Africa. Mussolini fears any such offensive and has asked Hitler for help from Germany. In response, movements of German engineers and materiel are crossing the Brenner and defensive operations in Sicily are now being carried out.

With regard to Spain, Franco has taken two important decisions: 1) he has reached the conclusion that Germany will not win over Russia, and that Germany will therefore not win the war, and 2) that Spain must take into consideration the disappearance of the German Fascist Government. This, in Dr. Benes' opinion, is important inasmuch as Franco is a Fascist himself and because the information comes from a guaranteed source.

With regard to Russia, Dr.Benes merely repeated the point of view of Russian officials, to the effect that there will be no further action against Moscow this year, and that while another month of this effort may be expected in the region of the Caucasus, there will be no Russian disaster this autumn on either side of the Caucasian mountains.

S/W.P.

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BRITISH SECURITY CO-ORDINATION

630. FIFTH AVENUE
(ROOM 3553)
NEW YORK CITY

CIRCLE 6-6300

29th October, 1942.

MOST SECRET

Dear Sir,

Your letter to Colonel Louis Franck, dated 22nd October, 1942, relating to Wing-Commander T.R.Bird, has been passed to me for acknowledgement in Colonel Franck's absence from New York.

The substance of your letter has already been communicated to England with the request that Wing-Commander Bird should be allowed to return to this country very shortly to carry out liaison duties with your Research and Development Branch. It is expected that a cable in reply to this request will be received very shortly, the contents of which will be immediately communicated to you.

Yours sincerely,

H.A.Benson

William J.Donovan,
Director, Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

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October 22, 1943

Colonel Louis Franck
Room 3553, 630 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Louis:

Wing Commander T. L. Lyrd, whom I understand is attached to the British SOE as Assistant Head of [illegible] search, has been in this country for [illegible] weeks. He has been of great assistance to us in our research and development program for O.S.S. I also am informed that he will shortly return to England. If arrangements could be made for his return to this country at an early date, assigned to duty [illegible] from SOE to our Research and Development Branch, we feel that such an arrangement would be mutually beneficial to both O.S.S. and S.O.E.

I should greatly appreciate anything [illegible] can do to bring this about.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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October 14, 1948

Colonel Louis Franck
630 Fifth Avenue, Room 3553
New York, N. Y.

My dear Colonel Franck:

We have been extremely fortunate in being able to have the advice and help of Flag Commander Richard Bird during the time he has been in this country. He has been consulting with our people on research and development, procurement methods and practices regarding special devices in which we are mutually interested. I understand that Commander Bird is returning to England in the near future.

Both Mr. Stanley Lovell, in charge of research and development, and Commander Vandervliet in charge of procurement and supplies, are of the opinion that it would be of great value not only to us here, but to our mutual interests in the fields mentioned, if Flag Commander Bird could return to this country and work in close collaboration with our people here, particularly with Mr. Lovell.

I would deeply appreciate anything you could do to arrange for Flag Commander Bird to return to this country at an early date and be assigned in accordance with this suggestion.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

William [illegible]
Director

Vandervliet:foy

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CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
ROOM 648 - 74 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 6197

October 1, 1942

Mr. James Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
26th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Attached hereto is copy of letter of introduction I have given to Dr. M. K. Bennett, Executive Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University. Dr. Bennett is making a trip east and will be in Washington between the 10th and 15th of October.

He knows about your new office that is to open up here and is anxious to find out how the facilities of Stanford may be geared into your local office. I hope that he has time enough, while in Washington, to really work this out with your organization, because I believe it will be helpful.

The situation at Stanford is like it is with a number of semi-public institutions of learning. First one agency and then another calls upon them for help. They would like to give their information and help through one designated organization and, I believe, are open to suggestions whereby the OSS and our office could be the sole point of contact with them. He thinks the best way to do it is to start out with the Food Research Institute and gradually enlarge it to all the various Departments of Stanford University.

If this can be worked out, it will certainly make for speed and efficiency in obtaining information from this University.

Sincerely yours,

CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, C. E.
Asst. to Officer in Charge

Encl-
Copy of ltr of introduction

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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CHH:EC

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
ROOM 540 76 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

September 28, 1942

Mr. James Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
26th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

This letter is being presented to you by Dr. M. K. Bennett, Executive Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University.

While he is in Washington, I wanted him to meet Colonel Donovan, Dr. Baxter and Dr. Langer, so that he may discuss with your office the method by which his Department at Stanford can best cooperate with your new office here.

Any courtesies that you show Dr. Bennett will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, C. E.
Asst. to Officer in Charge

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October 1, 1942

Colonel Carroll T. Harris
War Department
Military Intelligence Service
Room 546 - 74 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Colonel Harris:

I have your letter about the Russian report of Mr. Bebenin. I am looking forward to receiving the report, and I am glad that it will also be transmitted to the War Department. It is perfectly agreeable to cover the photostat expenses which you mention from our funds. Do you wish me to send money to you, or have you enough on hand.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

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CTH:EC

Bebenin

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
ROOM 545 - - 74 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET
TELEPHONE GARFIELD 6197

September 26, 1942

Mr. James Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
25th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The other day I telephoned you and received authority to spend up to $200.00 on the project of the Analysis of Political Trends in Russia. The man who is to prepare this Analysis is Mr. Vladimir S. Bebenin. Mr. Bebenin has a keen mind and an interesting background of investigating, research and political science training and activities. He has already been processed as a candidate for SO or SI training with your organization and his personal history statement has been forwarded to Commander Vanderbilt.

The scheme of his project will be somewhat as follows: Without drawing on any information of enemies of the Soviet System or the Communist Idea, but by relying solely on positive statements made by those in this movement and friends of it, the pattern may be traced.

Mr. Bebenin has been conducting research and studies along this line for some fourteen years. As a student in Political Science at the University of California, this type of research has brought considerable favorable comment from the head of the Department.

He has discovered a definite connection between the policy of the Communist Party and certain seemingly inconsequential things that happened throughout the world in Red organizations, Pink organizations, and among Liberals in general. He will prepare a master plan which can then be used by events in the outside world to detect the line of action in Russia and conversely, by knowing somewhat of the changing policy in Russia, one could predict the reactions to this in other parts of the world.

After receiving your authority to engage this man, I resumed some discussions I had had regarding this matter with G-2 of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command. Because it is of interest to Counter-Intelligence as well as

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
ROOM 846 70 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

CONFIDENTIAL

to Positive-Intelligence, they agreed to employ Mr. Bebenin for a period of two months. Much of the material he will need is in the files of Counter-Intelligence of the Fourth Army and WDC here and they will give him all the assistance of clerical help in preparing this.

I have made sure that we shall have two copies of this report, one for your office and one for the War Department.

If it is agreeable to you I will, from your funds, cover any outside photostats of such stuff as might have to be done to aid the Fourth Army G-2 in expediting the preparation of this report.

I am sure Colonel Donovan and yourself will like it very much when you see it.

Sincerely yours,

Carroll T. Harris

CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, C. E.
Asst. to Officer in Charge

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WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
ROOM 246 [illegible] NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

September 26, 1942

Mr. James Murphy
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
25th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The other day I telephoned you and received authority to spend up to $200.00 on the project of the Analysis of Political Trends in Russia. The man who is to prepare this Analysis is Mr. Vladimir S. Bebenin. Mr. Bebenin has a keen mind and an interesting background of investigating, research and political science training and activities. He has already been processed as a candidate for SO or SI training with your organization and his personal history statement has been forwarded to Commander Vanderbilt.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
[illegible] INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
[illegible] TO NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ltr fr Colonel Harris to Mr. Murphy, Subject: "Mr. Vladimir Bebenin" 9/26/43 Page 2.

to Positive-Intelligence, they agreed to employ Mr. Bebenin for a period of two months. Much of the material he will need is in the files of Counter-Intelligence of the Fourth Army and WDC here and they will give him all the assistance of clerical help in preparing this.

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I am sure Colonel Donovan and yourself will like it very much when you see it.

Sincerely yours,

CARROLL T. HARRIS
Lieut. Colonel, C. E.
Asst. to Officer in Charge

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MOST SECRET

September 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

For some time, as you may have observed, the memoranda of the Foreign Nationalities Branch have traced a pattern of partisan difficulties between Czechs and Slovaks and increasing tension between Hodza and ones (Minister Papanek in New York is the latter's personal representative). Recently, Poole informally passed on word to the State Department that both Hodza and Papanek, with whom he maintains contact in New York, seemed to be sufficiently disgusted over the situation that a "truce" might be possible.

Berle got hold of Poole and asked him if he would use his good offices in an effort to bring about a truce between these warring factions.

Berle has always professed fear that the Foreign Nationalities Branch would depart from its informational character and go into the field of "operations". Since Mr. Berle's request involved an "operation", we let Berle know that Poole, as a good citizen, would be delighted to do anything that Berle thought useful in his, Poole's, personal capacity as a former State Department official -- if Berle would so request in writing. Berle wrote Poole such a letter,

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copy of which is attached, and as a result Poole did a very workmanlike and successful job.

Open disunity in Czechoslovak ranks would be gratifying to the Axis. The danger of this seems to be at least postponed; the truce has been arranged, and Fodzo is to accept an appointment to the faculty at Yale, which will keep him intellectually occupied until next summer (provided hostilities do not break out again). The Yale position, I might add, was also discreetly engineered by Poole.

John J. Whitney

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

September 17, 1942

My dear Mr. Poole:

I note from recent reports that you have been in conversation both with Dr. Hodza and with Dr. Papanek, with reference to the controversy now prevailing as to the status of Slovaks in Czechoslovakia. The State Department is not at present interested in the merits of the controversy, but it has, of course, a very distinct interest in preserving that harmony and unity which best contribute towards winning the war.

If the way is open to you on a personal basis to explore the possibilities of reducing this controversy by conversation between the gentlemen named, I should be very glad to have you do so and let me know what you think can be done.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

Hon. DeWitt C. Poole,
Apex Building,
Washington, D. C.

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Barnes, C.W. P331
x Discharge
x War Dept.

January 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I understand that Mr. Cecil W. Barnes is an applicant for a commission in the Army. I have known Mr. Barnes since he came to this organization about eighteen months ago. During this time he has held a responsible position, his duties being those of general administrative officer having organized and supervised all administrative services, including budget, fiscal, purchasing and supply, etc. I consider him a man of ability, intelligence, and loyalty to the American form of Government, and of good moral character.

I am glad to recommend Mr. Barnes for favorable consideration and feel that if commissioned in the Army he will serve with credit and distinction.

William J. Donovan
Director

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MEMORANDUM

FROM: Mr. C. W. Barnes DATE: September 11, 1942

TO : Mr. James D. Opsata

There is attached for the personnel file of the undersigned a photostat copy of a notice dated August 26, 1942, wherein the undersigned was discharged from the Officers' Reserve Corps by virtue of physical disqualification.

It is therefore requested that the personnel records be corrected to indicate that I am no longer a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Attachment

cc Mr. James Murphy
Lt. Col. Corridon

CWB:jk

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[redacted]

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

[illegible] Barnes, Cecil William

SUBJECT: Honorable Discharge from the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Through: The Commanding General, Third Service Command

To: Lieutenant Cecil William Barnes, (0-303[illegible])
c/o Coordinator of Information,
25th & E Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

By direction of the President, you are honorably discharged effective this date as Second Lieutenant, Inactive Reserve, by reason of physical disqualification.

By order of the Secretary of [illegible]

Mack Emerson
Adjutant General

AUG 27 1942
3rd Corps Area

SPKCC 201-Barnes, Cecil William
(8-26-42)

[illegible]

[illegible]

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September 11, 1942

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter regarding Mr. Joseph Pole Barnes, who was investigated by your office under Public Law 155 -- 77th Congress.

Mr. Barnes was connected with that Division of the Office of Coordinator of Information which went over to the Office of War Information under Mr. Elmer Davis. For that reason, the papers should be forwarded to that office for action.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

WJD:mlb

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September 10, 1948

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

This is in reply to your letter relative to Sam Becker, who was investigated and questioned under Public Law No. 135 - 77th Congress.

The heads of the Division in which Mr. Becker is serving have gone over his complete file and have come to the conclusion that the facts do not merit official action. Under direct examination, Mr. Becker has denied any activity by against the Government and all other evidence produced is without conclusive proof.

However, should you discover any further factual material which would indicate beyond any doubt that Mr. Becker is not working in the best interests of our Government, I would be very grateful to have such information and I will take the necessary action which may be indicated.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

WJDmdb

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September 16, 1942

Honorable Rudolph G. Tenerowicz
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman Tenerowicz:

Your letter of August 31 addressed to the President, together with the enclosed correspondence, has been referred to me.

You will note that under date of August 6, General Marshall advised Mr. Barbaro that his ideas had been referred to the appropriate Staff Division for consideration. Inasmuch as that is the highest authority to which his plans can be submitted, nothing further can be done in the matter except by the Staff Division mentioned by General Marshall. The Division which has Mr. Barbaro's plan under consideration will undoubtedly communicate with him at such time as it feels it necessary to consult with him further in the matter.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Vanderbilt:Stroud

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To: Director's Office

(3308)

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FROM THE DESK OF
ELMER DAVIS

Colonel Wm J Donovan

Your field, maybe?
Certainly not

mus.

E.D.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1942

Respectfully referred to
Honorable Elmer Davis, Director of the
Office of War Information.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

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RUDOLPH G. TENEROWICZ
FIRST DISTRICT MICHIGAN
DETROIT WARDS 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, AND 15,
AND CITY OF HAMTRAMCK

COMMITTEES:
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

August 31 1942

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D C

Dear Mr President:

Since last Spring the enclosed correspondence has passed between the officers of the Army, Mr FrankBarbero a resident of my district, and myself.

Mr Barbero is an ardent patriotic American citizen who is convinced that the Italian people have endured unbelieveable suffering under Facism and that they would welcome deliverance from the domination of Mussolini. He believes Mussolini could very readily be removed as the leader of the Italian people and replaced by a member of the Royal Family provided certain strategy could be employed.

He realizes that the Army and Navy have plans of their own, as Commander Vanderbilt stated in his letter, but he firmly believes that an expeditionary force composed of Italian-Americans placed strategically somewhere in the Mediterranean could demoralize the Facist forces in Italy and cause the Italian people to overthrow their present leaders.

Mr Barbero is very familiar with Italian patriot psychology, having served in the Italian Army in his early youth, and has asked me to intercede with the proper officials so that he may again present his ideas and somehow assist in bringing about a rapid disintegration of the forces that are misleading the Italian people.

With the kindest personal wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

Rudolph G. Tenerowicz

Rudolph G. Tenerowicz, M.D.

RGT/J

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TOWNSEND 6-1313

FRANK BARBARO, Pres.

BOWERY CAFE

YOUR PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT

12050 JOS. CAMPAU HAMTRAMCK, MICH.

August 31, 1942

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you direct in the hope that you may permit me to elaborate on my plans for bringing about an Expeditionary Force composed of Italian-Americans to be stationed somewhere in the Mediterranean where they could use every means of communication with the Italian people and encourage them to revolt against their present leaders.

If you feel my plan warrants consideration or that I may serve in any way the cause of anti-Fascism I shall be very glad to go to Washington at my own expense to render service to my country.

Yours very truly,

Frank Barbaro

FB/d

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ENCLOSURE 1

BOWERY CAFE
12050 Jos. Campau Hamtramck, Mich.

June 11,1942

Congressman:

Pursuant to our recent telephone conversation, I related several ideas which I feel have distinct advantage in our war effort.

Briefly my thought is to organize an Italian-American committee of all Americans of Italian descent for the purpose of disseminating allied propaganda. Obviously, I will need and seek official government sanction.

I am thoroughly convinced that this idea has splendid potentialities. Knowing the Italian people as I do, having served the Italian nation in war time, and now a naturalized citizen of this country, I feel that very little effort and time is needed in order to so confuse and ultimately break down fascist principles which have been forced upon the Italian people.

With properly handled propaganda by those of us who really understand the psychology of the Italian people, I sincerely believe that such an organization could exert a tremendous influence on the thoughts and minds of the Italian people who already are completely disgusted with Fascism and its leaders.

Congressman, I cannot emphasize how vitally important and effective such propaganda can be to us. Ever since coming to this country in July 1923, I have devoted my every energy and thought to the achievement of being a good American. I have obeyed its laws, defended its privileges, and today I stand ready to do anything my country asks of me.

I am awaiting your call and expect to meet with you Monday or Tuesday for in addition to this matter there are several other important situations I wish to speak to you about.

Sincerely,

Frank Barbaro

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ENCLOSURE 2

June 17,1942

Honorable Rudolph G.Tenerowicz
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Congressman:

In reply to your letter of June 13th enclosing a letter from Mr. Frank Barbaro, I have been in touch with Mr. Alan Cranston of the Office of War Information and he will be very glad to see Mr. Barbaro. Mr. Cranston is in Room 300, Library of Congress Annex. I have also asked him to call your office as soon as he gets Mr. Barbaro's letter.

Will you kindly let me know if there is anything further I can do to assist you in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

LMCS/LB

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JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

ENCLOSURE

July 18,1942

Mr. Frank Barbaro,
12050 Jos. Campau,Hamtramck
Michigan.

Dear Mr. Barbaro:

Congressman Tenerowicz, as you know, has been most diligent in bringing your ideas regarding Italy and the present war to the attention of the proper authorities in Washington. He has spoken to me about your ideas and plans and I can assure you that they will be brought to the attention of the proper authorities in the Army and Navy.

As you undoubtedly know, both the Army and Navy have plans of their own. If at some future time they should wish to discuss the matter with you, we will, of course, get in touch with you at once. There is, therefore, nothing further that Congressman Tenerowicz can do regarding this matter.

We very much appreciate your patriotic interest and desire to help the war effort.

Sincerely,

William H.Vanderbilt
Commander, USNR.

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July 16, 1943

To His Honor, General G.C. Marshall
Chief of Staff, United States Army
Washington,D.C.

General Marshall:

I am writing you after having just returned from Washington relative to my idea of effectively propagandizing the Italian People.

I conferred in Washington with Congressman Tenerowicz and Mr. Allan Cranston, Office of War Information with whom I spoke of my plans in detail. Mr Cranston advised me that Colonel Goodfellow was not in Washington at the time, however Congressman Tenerowicz met with him on his return for me.

Colonel Goodfellow advised Congressman Tenerowicz that I should immediately communicate with you.

Briefly, my thought is to organize an Italian American committee of all Americans of Italian descent for the purpose of disseminating allied propaganda. Obviously, I would need and seek Official Government sanction, In addition I believe that an Army should be organized, composed of American of Italian descent for the future use against the Nazi Army. Otherwise I would like for you to set me with Italian Army, always supervised by you, near the Mediterranean location. I am positive that I would give you great results. Matter of fact this may sound crazy to you and to others, but give me a chance and I will run Hitler out of Berlin. I can not write all I want to but I wish that you would give me a chance to personally explain to you my idea and I am positive you will agree with me.

I am thoroughly convinced that this idea has splendid potentialities. Knowing the Italian people as I do, having served the Italian Nation in war time, and now a naturalized citizen of this Country, I feel that very little effort and time is needed in order to so confuse and ultimately breakdown resistant principles which have been forced upon the Italian people.

With properly handled propaganda by those [illegible] who really understand the psychology of the Italian people, I sincerely believe that such an organization could exert a tremendous influence in the thoughts and minds of the Italian people who already are completely disgusted with Fascism and the leaders.

General, I cannot emphasize how vitally important and effectively such propaganda can be to us. Ever since coming to this Country in July 1923, I have devoted my every energy and thought to the achievement of being a good American. I have obeyed its laws, defended its privileges, and now with this idea, render an invaluable deed to our Nation.

I hope I have explained to you General, what is in my heart and mind. I further am looking forward in having the honor of personally conferring with you in Washington at your convenience in order to more clearly explain an idea that has amazing ramifications.

Very respectfully yours,

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Enclosure 6

August 6, 1943

Mr. Frank Barbaro
19050 Joe Campau
Hamtramck, Michigan

My dear Mr. Barbaro:

I have your letter of July 24th, concerning your ideas of effectively propagandizing the Italian people.

Your plan has been referred to the appropriate Staff Division for consideration. They report that ideas similar to the one outlined by you have been under study by the War Department for some time.

Thank you for sending these suggestions on this important subject. In view of the studies now being conducted here, I do not believe the visit to Washington referred to in your telegram is necessary at present.

Faithfully yours,

G.C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff

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September 4, 1942

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

This is in reply to your letter of August 18, relative to Samuel George Bloomfield, who was investigated and questioned under Public Law No. 135 - 77th Congress.

The heads of the Division in which Mr. Bloomfield is serving have gone over his complete file and have come to the conclusion that the facts do not merit official action. Under direct examination, Mr. Bloomfield has denied any activity against the Government and all other evidence produced is without conclusive proof.

However, should you discover any further factual material which would indicate beyond any doubt that Mr. Bloomfield is not working in the best interests of our Government, I would be very grateful to have such information and I will take the necessary action which may be indicated.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

RHA:mlb

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1 September 1942

Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director
Office of Scientific Research and Development
1530 P Street, NW
Washington, DC

Dear Dr. Bush:

Wing Commander T. R. Bird of the British S. O. E. is here in the interest of his organization and our S. O operation. We would appreciate any assistance you can give him in connection with his mission.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Director

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3/78

DATE Sat (3/29)

Mr Murphy Gill

Herewith
Blankenhorn's
story which
I take it
goes the detail
as you want
it.

Bath

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

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Cecil:

Please call me back on this if any question arises. If OK - OK. The name of the British officer of course can be ascertained from the British.

Original still cocked up in safe here — [illegible] officer being ill.

Blanchard

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August 29, 1942.

Lt. Col. Hugh D. Butler,
Room 1047,
Temporary Q Bldg.,
Constitution Av & 26th St.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

Thank you for directing my attention to a report which must be somewhat garbled but seems to have disturbed you. I tried to get Mr. Murphy on the telephone but failed to do so and have been too busy to call up Mr. Pratt. If this will serve to set matters straight, please show it to Mr. Murphy.

I do not, of course, discuss SA/B affairs outside the service but I remember remarking to Mr. Pratt, since he was going to England where cooperation with the British was a first essential, that there were certain limitations on cooperation, particularly between secret services.

I had in mind the following. Officers of MIS, and this is confidential, attended the British SOE school somewhere in Canada. On returning they mentioned that the Commander of the school considered the following as basic: that they relied exclusively on a system of agents of long training; that they would not cooperate in the field with another system of agents not so trained; that they could have nothing to do, in the field, with "Jerry built mass production agents, hastily trained;" that this went for any allies and even their own agents to the following extent; that if they found an agent of their own blundering over into the field of an established agent and endangering such agent by indiscretions or otherwise, they would bring the blunderer back to England, if possible, or expose him, or kill him. That no other rule was possible, inasmuch as it took years and great expense to develop reliable agents. The name of the officer was kept secret. His criticisms of any other system were described as frank and sweeping.

I remember commenting that this difficulty was not new, nor did the British adhere to that rule so completely. The same difficulty arose in the last war, when I knew of one exception to such a rigid rule. This was the British Secret Service cooperation with the underground organization set up by Emmanuel Voska, who organized

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in this country the Bohemian National Alliance as a result succeeded against Austria Hungary. His agents became so effective both in this country and in Austria Hungary that they did things for the British that the latter were not able to do alone, such as obtaining the Albert, Dubbs and Zimmerman documents. They became so effective that in 1917 we took them over, commissioned the leaders and sent Capt. Voska to operate from Italy. Of course, Voska's people were convinced revolutionaries, and were an experienced system by 1917, but at the beginning of their cooperation with the British they were not. My duties as a General Staff officer brought me into contact with Voska only so far as my work concerned his superior, Dr. Masaryk.

I particularly deprecate any friction between government agencies, for our job today is too big for anything except cooperation. Just recently, Col. Blakeney expressed particular gratification over the OSS cooperation with this branch in setting up a labor desk, designed to obtain through expert observers in Europe the sort of information essential to psychological warfare, as I had outlined it to your people and to Dr. Baker's school. Your labor desk should fill a big hole in the existant flow of information.

That flow needs to be increased. If it would not be taken as a criticism you might ask Mr. Murphy about the following. Some time ago I explained to Edmond Taylor our difficulty in obtaining from the British copies of the "Handbook for RAF Pilots" issued by their PWB, containing instructions on the distribution of leaflets from airplanes, citing results of such leaflets etc. Mr. Taylor volunteered to obtain same for us. He said he would cable and I asked for several copies to be sent as quickly as possible. That was a month ago and I have heard nothing.

Sorry that I was unable to get over to explain this personally. Hope it clears up the matter.

Cordially,

Heber Blankenhorn.

HB/mm

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan; Mr. Edmond Taylor DATE: September 4, 1942

FROM: Hugh R. Wilson

SUBJECT: Colonel Depui

With reference to Mr. Taylor's memorandum of August 26, copy attached, concerning Colonel Depui, I append herewith a copy of a memorandum dated September 2 from Gordon Loud on the subject.

Mr. Lenahan is a man in whom we have considerable confidence and we take his views seriously.

HRW

Hugh R. Wilson

Enclosures

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COPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Gordon Loud DATE: September 2, 1942

TO: Mr. Hugh Wilson

SUBJECT: Col. Depui

I am in principle opposed to pursuing this matter for the following reasons:

1. It is all but impossible to be sure of a Frenchman's ultimate loyalty without knowing the complete story of the current situation as regards his relatives and friends, his own personal feelings notwithstanding. Such a thorough check seems beyond our means.

2. Converts to Islam are apt to be a bit "screwy".

3. W. J. Lenahan of the California-Arabian Standard Oil Company, who has encountered subject from time to time over a period of years when he (subject) visited the French Legation at Jidda, pronounces him "smooth and slippery", Lenahan's guess being that he is currently a Vichy agent.

OL

SECRET

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COPY.

Birds memo re Wilson

Bird 5031
x Dopu
x Arabia

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Edmond L. Taylor DATE: Aug. 26, 1942

TO: Colonel Donovan

I am attaching an interesting memorandum from Bill Bird, who is an old time American newspaper man in Paris and a thoroughly reliable and discreet fellow.

I don't suppose his suggestion that he be sent to Arabia himself is very practical, but the tip in regard to his French Colonel may be useful.

I would like to have some word as to what final action is taken on the proposal so that I can let Bird know as a matter of courtesy.

Attachment.

SECRET

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August 25, 1942

Mr. George Buckeland
30 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear George:

Replying to your letter of the 21st, although I am not acquainted personally with Freuth and Hillingshurst, I do know of the fine work which they have been doing for us. Although I have said nothing to them, we are now working upon important plans in which they play a big part. I do want to have a talk with them and will arrange to see them either here or in New York very soon.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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Baekeland
Freeth
& Billinghurst

GEORGE BAEKELAND
30 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK

August 21, 1942.

Colonel W. Donovan,
2 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Bill:

I have had occasion to become rather well acquainted with Dr. Francis A. Freeth and Mr. R. W. B. Billinghurst, both from England, who are serving at the Office of Strategic Services.*

It is a pity you do not know these two men; and without saying more than that I would urge you to have a talk with them.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

George Baekeland

*630 Fifth Avenue, Rm. 3663, Telephone Col. 5-8540.

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Bates
Arthur
Seymour

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 20, 1942

In reply
refer to: 201-Bates, Arthur Seymour

Subject: Appointment in the Army of the United States.

To: The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D.C.

1. Under the provisions of AR 605-10, it is recommended that the following named person be appointed in the Army of the United States to the grade and for duty as indicated below:

a. ARTHUR SEYMOUR BATES.

b. Grade for which recommended: Second Lieutenant for duty with the Strategic Services Command, branch immaterial.

c. The proposed appointment is within the procurement authorized by letter AG 210.1 (3-21-42) MR, Subject: "Procurement Objective for Commissioned Officers", dated April 3, 1942.

d. Type of service or character of duty: The duty proposed is of a secret nature, in connection with the work being undertaken by this organization under authority of directive issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in letter dated February 25, 1942.

e. Applicant's special qualifications: This man possesses special ability of a technical and professional nature qualifying him for duty as a commissioned officer in the particular overhead assignment for which he is recommended, which duty cannot be performed by him as an enlisted man. He has been especially trained by this command to perform his contemplated duties; his appointment is therefore especially to be desired.

f. Citizenship: Applicant is a citizen of the United States by birth.

g. Applicant is not a civilian officer or employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

h. Waiver recommended: none required.

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201-Bates, Arthur Seymour

Ltr. SS HH: Apmt. in the A.U.S., to the A.G.O. dated 7-30-42 Cont'd

3. If appointed, it is recommended that he be ordered to extended active duty at Washington, D.C., with the Strategic Services Command.

5. Waiver of fourteen days notice for active duty is attached.

4. Applicant enlisted in the Army of the United States on February 11, 1942.

William J. Donovan
Director.

4 Incls:
#1-WD AGO Form No. 0850
#2-WD AGO Form No. 178
#3-WD AGO Form No. 68
#4-Waiver of 14 days notice.

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Carnews
x Allen
x Fisheries
x Jap Stage
x Hakuyo Maru
file

In reply refer to Initials and No.

Serial 3189016

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

AUG 27 1942

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of August 11, 1942, advising me that it had been discovered that the Japanese Fisheries training vessels HAKUHO MARU and HAKUYO MARU made repeated visits to the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea area over the period from 1931 onward.

These Japanese Fisheries training vessels were accustomed to visit the Aleutian Islands and the Bering Sea areas annually every summer for the past 20 years or more. As these ships were public vessels of the Japanese Government, in each instance where they touched United States territory the visits were authorized as a result of formal representation on the subject by the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

Details as to Japanese activities outside of United States jurisdiction were not formally indicated to this government, as such action would have been contrary to the usually accepted practice among maritime nations.

Very sincerely yours,

W. C. Train

W. C. Train.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Director of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

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August 11, 1942

Captain Harold Train,
Director of Naval Intelligence,
Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Captain Train:

It has been brought to my attention that since 1931 there have been repeated visits (it is supposed annually) of a Japanese ship, the Hakuyo Maru, 1357 tons, to the Aleuts and Bering Sea. The vessel is a training ship for the Imperial Fisheries School at Tokyo, and in addition to her crew carried each year to the Bering Sea thirty to forty senior students who were finishing their preparation for entering the Japanese fishing service. The winter cruise of this same ship out of Tokyo took this class to Indonesia, where the Hakuyo Maru was wont to visit Manila, Davao, and points further south. In support of what has recently been repeatedly mentioned, that the Japanese for some years have been acquainting themselves with the Bering, there would seem to be the probability that this school and training ship have produced in ten or eleven years between three

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thousand and four thousand fishing masters who know the waters and islands from which the Japanese are now hoping to oust us.

It was also told me that in addition to the Hakoyo Maru there is a Japanese scouting or patrol ship of 350 tons, the Hakuho Maru, which has been repeatedly observed in the Bering, and particularly at Attu Island, Atka, St. Paul and St. George. It is said this information was primarily drawn from the United States Bureau of Fisheries' report on Alaska, and also from the Japanese Fisheries Year Book, published in Japanese.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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COPY for Colonel Donovan

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

[redacted]

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
ROOM 1706, 703 MARKET STREET

August 7, 1942

Mr. Edward W. Allen
Allen, Hilen, Froude & De Garmo
2308-1516 Northern Life Tower
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Allen:

I have just had occasion to refer again to your letter of April 16th, which you accompanied with your analysis of the Alaska-Siberia-Japan situation. I have re-read this with great interest and with appreciation of the discernment shown in your observations made last April. I judge that the Senate commission now en route through this state to Seattle to investigate the military situation in Alaska and the Aleuts will have recourse to you for information, and I hope they will listen to your views.

There is a Mr. Gordon Hewes, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, whose anthropological research started with aboriginal fishing technique and has moved out into a study of Japanese fisheries, who has been appointed by the Office of Strategic Services as a special investigator in this field. I furnished him with the names of organizations and individuals which you gave me and told him about your own authoritative knowledge, gained through your many years of service in the Bureau of International Fisheries.

He talked to me today about something which probably is well known to you but was not known to me, namely, the repeated visits, annually I think, since 1931, of a Japanese ship, the Hakuyo Maru, 1367 tons, to the Aleuts and Bering Sea. The vessel is a training ship for the Imperial Fisheries School at Tokyo, and in addition to her crew carried each year to the Bering Sea thirty to forty senior students who were finishing their preparation for entering the Japanese fishing service. The winter cruise of this same ship out of Tokyo took this class to Indonesia, where the Hakuyo Maru was next to visit Manila, Davao, and points further south. In support of what has recently been repeatedly mentioned, that the Japanese for some years have been acquainting themselves with the Bering, there would seem to be the probability that this school and training ship have produced in ten or eleven years between three thousand and four thousand fishing masters who know the waters and islands from which the Japanese are now hoping to hurt us.

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Mr. Hawes also told me that in addition to the Hakuyo Maru there is a Japanese scouting or patrol ship of 350 tons, the Hakuho Maru, which has been repeatedly observed in the Bering, and particularly at Attu Island, Atka, St. Paul, and St. George. Mr. Hawes' information seems to be primarily drawn from the United States Bureau of Fisheries' report on Alaska, but also from the Japanese Fisheries Year Book, published in Japanese.

I went up last week-end to the Grove play, and thought repeatedly of you and wished that you and your friends could have been present for that interesting pageant.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

David Prescott Barrows

DPB:BP
Cc. to Colonel Donovan
Major David Bruce

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Baxter, Dr. James

MEMORANDUM

FROM: C. W. Barnes January 9, 1943

TO: Dr. James P. Baxter, 3rd.

RE: Request for Extension of Travel Order

Your request for an extension of Travel Order No. 931-43, dated November 20, 1942, has been executed except that the use of personally-owned automobile at the rate of five cents per mile may not be allowed in accordance with Decision No. B-30368 from the Comptroller General of the United States, dated December 7, 1942. The pertinent parts of the Decision state:

> "Where the statutory authority to pay the transportation expenses of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States is limited to actual expenses of transportation, such a person who performs official travel by privately owned automobile is entitled only to the actual expenses of operation thereof, and not to a commutation in the form of a mileage allowance in lieu of such actual expenses, 21 Comp. Gen. 409, amplified."

I regret that the regulations prohibit reimbursement on a mileage basis but trust you will be able to fulfill your necessary functions for this agency by utilization of common carrier.

DNOgan:few;CWBarnes:lmd

cc: Col Donovan
Mr. D. N. Ogan
Mrs. Frauenheim
Fiscal Office
Mr. Barnes
Mails & Files

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

July 30, 1942

American Embassy
London

Dear Colonel Donovan:

We arrived here Friday night as you know, and the Connaught was full, put up at Claridge's. We're much impressed with the fine team O.S.S. has here, and with the great morale of its delightful chief. We have already reported on the various conferences we've had with MacLeish and Warburg by cable to you, and will succeed, I am sure, in handling that situation without any row and in accordance with your wishes. Ambassador Winant, General Wingate, Admiral Stark and Admiral Kirk all gave us a cordial welcome. I found that Stark's Assistant Chief of Staff, Captain Wentworth, was an old acquaintance, and have asked him to dinner tonight to meet Evans and Dow, who have both been doing a good job.

I called on Colonel Vickers of M.E.W., with Despres and Hoyt, and lunched with two other men I knew in that group, and expect to be able to leave that agency to Despres, who is getting on well with them and with Somerville and has started some work at the Air Ministry on a very satisfactory basis. I shall see Vickers again later and follow up the Air Ministry connection.

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Your friend Admiral Godfrey, who sends you his warm regards, gave a very pleasant dinner for me Tuesday night at his flat, asking Allen Evans, and two of his own aides, Commander Shawcross and Lieutenant Foster. This was a most agreeable and amusing party, after which Godfrey said he'd take me through the new part of the Admiralty and would ask the C. in C. at Portsmouth to send me to sea for a short trip, which I certainly hope fervently can be arranged. Foster took me down to Greenwich for lunch this noon at the Naval College and will take me to Oxford tomorrow for the weekend, to see the I.S.T. D. staff there. On the way we stop at M--to see the Air Force collection of photographs. I shall stay at Christ Church in the set of rooms occupied by Lewis Carroll, and expect to see Toynbee (?) and others of the Chatham House group as well as the I.S.T.D. crowd and some of my academic friends. Next weekend I shall go to Cambridge to see Admiral Richmond.

My young friend Martin MacLaren, a Captain in the Guards, took me to dinner at the Guards Club and asked me to stay with him in Clarendon Place, which I may do towards the end of our stay here. He's in the Plans Division of the home forces, and has a lot of interesting slants on British morale, which he thinks vastly better than in 1917-18, in part on account of the low casualties. His stepfather, General Freyberg, who commanded in Crete, is laid up with a bullet through his neck but is coming along O.K.

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I had a talk with Geroid Robinson before I left about the subject of your cable received today, and urged him to send one of our Russian experts with me or a bit later, to try to iron out differences. I'm clearer than ever now that, tho he doesn't want to spare a man, the best place to check up with the British is here where their materials are, if for no other reason because there are so many different people here working on Russia. Allan Evans and I however, will explore this question very thoroughly.

Monday afternoon I went with MacLeish and Evans to a tea given by the people operating the microfilming for the Association of Special Libraries and the Interdepartmental Committee. To my distress I had learned that there were forces at work here and perhaps in Washington to divorce this pretty completely from the Donovan organization, which I think would be unfortunate for both. We are sending a cable on this tonight.

We have had two air raid alerts, plus two air raids as bombers returning rom the midlands passed over London and were brought under fire. Ned got out of bed quicker than I could, to watch the shell burst, sniffing the fray like an old warhorse at the sound of the trumpet. We've had a grand time together, and are looking forward eagerly to Elmo's arrival.

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Will you please show this letter to Bill Langer and ask him to convey my best regards to all in R & A.

With every good wish,

Gratefully and affectionately,

/s/ Jim

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Personal

July 30 1941

AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON

Dear Colonel Donovan:

We arrived here today night as you know as the Connaught was full, put up at Cl[illegible] We're much impressed with the fine team [illegible] has here, and with the great merits of its delightful chief. He has already reported the various conferences we've had with [illegible] and Warburg by cable to you, and will [illegible] I am sure, in handling that situation [illegible] any row and in accordance with your [illegible] Ambassador Winant, Jan Winant, Admiral and Admiral Kirk all gave us a cordial welcome. I found that Stark's Assistant Staff, Capt. Wentworth, was an old [illegible] and have asked him to dinner tonight [illegible] Evans and Dorr, who have both been doing grand job.

I called on Col. Vickers of M.E.W., [illegible] and [illegible] lunched with two other [illegible] [illegible] that group, and expect to be able [illegible] that agency to Dorpres, who is [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] and with [illegible]

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has started some work at the Air Ministry [illegible]
very satisfactory basis. I shall see Vickers [illegible]
later and follow up the Air Ministry connection.

Your friend Admiral Godfrey, who sends [illegible]
his warm regards, gave a very pleasant [illegible]
for me Tuesday night at his flat, asking [illegible]
Evans, and two of his own aides, Comdr [illegible]
and Lt. Foster. This was a most agreeable [illegible]
amusing party, after which Godfrey said he [illegible]
take me through the new part of the Admiral [illegible]
and would ask the C. in C. at Portsmouth [illegible]
send me to sea for a short trip, which I
certainly hope fervently can be arranged. [illegible]
took me down to Greenwich for lunch this [illegible]
at the Naval College and will take me to [illegible]
tomorrow for the weekend, to see the I S T
staff there. On the way we stop at [illegible]
see the Air Force collection of photographs.
shall stay at Christ Church, in the set of [illegible]
occupied by Lewis Carroll, and expect [illegible]
Lyttelton and others of the Chatham House
as well as the I.S.T.D. crowd and some
my academic friends. Next weekend I shall
to Cambridge to see Admiral Richmond.

My young friend Martin Masterson, a Capt.
in the Guards, took me to dinner at the [illegible]

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON

Club and asked me to stay with him in Clarendon Place, which I may do towards the end of stay here. He sent the Plans Division of the home forces, and has a lot of interesting [illegible] on British morale, which he thinks vastly better than in 1917-18, in part on account of the low casualties. His stepfather, Gen Freyberg, who commanded in Crete, is laid up with [illegible] through his neck but is coming along OK.

I had a talk with Gerald Robinson before I left about the subject of your cable received today, and urged him to send one of our Russian experts with me or a bit later to try to iron out differences. I'm clearer than ever now that, tho' he doesn't want to [illegible] a man, the best place to check up with the British, where their materials are, [illegible] no other reason because there are so many different people here working on Russia. Allan Evans + I, however, will explore the question very thoroughly.

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[illegible]

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Aug 17 11 31 AM '42

Aug 15 12 57 PM '42

In reply address not the signer of this letter, but Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Refer to No. Pers-369-DJE
178998

NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 13, 1942.

From: The Chief of Naval Personnel.

To: Ensign Norman R. BECCHIO, D-V(P), USNR,
1626 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Via: Director of Naval Officer Procurement,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Active duty with pay and allowances - chargeable against appropriation, "Pay, Subsistence and Transportation of Naval Personnel".

References:
(a) Executive Order of September 8, 1939.
(b) Naval Appropriation Act for current fiscal year.
(c) ALNAV 114, dated November 22, 1940.
(d) Art. H-1711, Bureau of Naval Personnel Manual.
(e) BuPers ltr Pers-3651-ICP QR3/P14-1 (94[illegible]) dated July 18, 1942.

Enclosures:
(A) Affidavit re pension or disability allowance.
(B) Form N. Nav. 17.

1. Upon acceptance of appointment as an Ensign, D-V(P), U. S. Naval Reserve, and in accordance with the references, you will p[illegible] such place and report to such medical officer as may be designated by the [illegible] of Naval Officer Procurement in your District for physical examination [illegible] hereby ordered to active duty for this purpose and will be considered [illegible] duty status during the time required for physical examination and for [illegible] essary for compliance with these orders. In view of the provisions of [illegible] (d), and since physical defects were waived by reference (e), furth[illegible] not be required if the disabilities are essentially the same as to [illegible] degree.

2. If found not physically qualified, you will immediately return the above address and upon arrival consider yourself released from a[illegible] In this event the examining medical officer will advise the Bureau of Naval Personnel by dispatch, stating the defects in detail together with his recommendation.

3. If found physically qualified, or if the disabilities [illegible] the same as to character and degree as waived by reference (e), you will [illegible] proceed and report to the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C., for [illegible] duty in the Office of Strategic Services.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Beechie - 7552

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

175598

My dear Colonel:

This is with reference to your letter of July 28, 1942, in the interest of Mr. Norman Beechie of your office, who has made application for appointment in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Beechie's application has been approved and he will be ordered to duty in the Office of Strategic Services, as you have requested.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Knox

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 28, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. Norman Bacchic of this office has made application for a commission in the U. S. Navy Reserve.

Mr. Bacchio has been with us from the early days of our organization. He came as an assistant in our Central Information Division and was soon promoted to the important work of making up our lists of secret and confidential documents. He has proved to be a man of exceptional initiative and thoroughness. His loyalty to the United States Government is beyond question. If it is found that he meets the requirements for a commission in the Reserve Corps, it is respectfully requested that he be assigned to this office for duty.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

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IN REPLY REFER TO DLP:EJB

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS
WASHINGTON
July 24, 1942

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. James Murphy,
Office of the Coordinator of Information,
Room 124, Administration Building,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

There is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of a letter from the supervising customs agent at Baltimore, dated July 22, 1942, stating that George Balenos, wireless operator on the Greek SS MASTER ELIAS KULUKUNDIS arrived at Baltimore on July 13, 1942, that prior to his departure he was searched, with negative results, and that his name is being placed on the collector's lookout list so that he will receive special attention on any future arrival.

Very truly yours,

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

John W. Bulkley
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Enclosure

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

July 24, 1942

Mr. James Murphy,
Office of the Coordinator of Information,
Room 12b, Administration Building,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

There is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of a letter from the supervising customs agent at Baltimore, dated July 22, 1942, stating that George Balamos, wireless operator on the Greek SS MASTER ELIAS KULUKUNDIS arrived at Baltimore on July 13, 1942, that prior to his departure he was searched, with negative results, and that his name is being placed on the collector's lookout list so that he will receive special attention on any future arrival.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John W. Bunkley

Enclosure

Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

EJBellis 7-24-42

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

CUSTOMS AGENCY SERVICE
SUPERVISING CUSTOMS AGENT
401 CUSTOMHOUSE

BALTIMORE, MD.

July 22, 1942.

Commissioner of Customs,
Division of Investigations and Patrol,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of July 7, 1942, addressed to the Supervising Customs Agent at New York, copy of which was furnished this office, advising that George Balanos, wireless operator on a Greek ship operating under the Swiss flag, secured in Lisbon, Portugal, the sum of two thousand dollars for delivery to an unidentified person in the United States.

In connection with the above, you are advised that the above named subject arrived at Baltimore on July 15, 1942, as wireless operator on the Greek S/S MASTER ELIAS KULUKUNDIS, at which time he had in his possession approximately $280.00 in United States currency and 100 English pounds, the latter being taken up and deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank by the Collector of Customs.

This vessel was given constant surveillance while in port, as are all Swiss, Greek, Spanish and Portuguese boats, and a search of Balanos' person and quarters on arrival and just prior to departure from Baltimore was made by officers attached to the Collector's force, with negative results. This subject's name is being placed on the Collector's lookout list and he will receive special attention on any future arrival.

Respectfully,

[illegible] A. MARR,
Customs Agent.

Respectfully forwarded,

[illegible] R. [illegible],
Supervising Customs Agent.

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July 16, 1941

MOST SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

For such interest as it may present:

Mme. Suzanne Blum was enabled by Mr. Dulles to speak on the telephone with Switzerland a day or two ago, and learned that Andre Blumel and Jules Moch are now on the Mediterranean Coast, in or near Perpignan, and are in great danger of arrest. An urgent appeal is made that they be rescued.

Andre Blumel, although he did not entirely share Leon Blum's views, worked with the latter as a law partner and assisted him in his political activities. In 1936, Blumel was appointed Director of Cabinet, later enlisting in the French Army.

Jules Moch, a naval engineer and graduate of the Ecole Politique, held the post of Secretary General to the Prime Minister in Blum's cabinet and represented Herault in the Chamber of Deputies. Both men are distinctly persons non grata with the Germans and with the present French regime.

Adrien Tixier became acquainted with Blumel when the latter went to Geneva and London with Albert Thomas in 1920, in connection with the organization of an International Labor

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office. Tixier is thinking of cabling de Gaulle in London and he might be able to arrange for them to be taken off at a channel port. However, the trip through Occupied France might be fatal. Mme. Blum hopes that, if possible, they can be picked up at some convenient point on the Mediterranean Coast. This, of course, would involve a dangerous naval operation.

J. C. Dilley.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

In reply refer to
FA

July 22, 1942

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and acknowledges receipt of letters of July 14, 1942, concerning the appointment of the Honorable William Phillips, Mr. David Williamson, and Miss Evangeline Bell to London as representatives of the Office of Strategic Services.

The Secretary of State is pleased to advise that the Embassy in London has been instructed to give these representatives all appropriate assistance and to make payments of the expenditures outlined in the letters under reference upon the presentation of vouchers certified by Mr. Fisher Howe, certifying officer in the Office of Strategic Services in London.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
[redacted]

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: WILLIAM A. KIMBEL DATE JULY 17 1942

TO: MR. MURPHY

SUBJECT:

With reference to the duplicating and conflicting letters concerning Miss Evangeline Bell's salary, I find that the trouble arose from the fact that Mr. Barnes wrote one letter which was submitted to us in accordance with established procedure for checking. Mr. Williamson wrote another letter together with several others concerning Phillips and himself, and he carried these directly to the Colonel for signature without my having seen them.

W. A. K.

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July 15, 1943

Honorable H. Rowland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

This office is desirous of dispatching Miss Evangeline Bell, Senior Administrative Assistant, to London, England to act as the Administrative Assistant for that office and as secretary to the Director. Miss Bell's salary will be $3300 per annum.

It is requested that $3300 (less the 7% retirement deduction) of Miss Bell's salary be paid by the American Embassy in London, England, effective on July 15, 1943. The 5% deduction for the retirement fund will be made by the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C. Travel and other necessary expenses should also be paid through the American Embassy at London. This employee's per diem allowance will be on the following basis:

$6.00 - within the continental limits of the United States

$7.00 - outside the continental limits of the United States, to terminate at the expiration of 60 days after her arrival in London, England (except only $4.00 will be allowed while on board ship where meals are furnished).

Upon the expiration of 60 days after arrival, Miss Bell's per diem allowance will be $4.00 while in London, England, her temporary post of duty. A per diem allowance of $7.00 will apply for travel outside of London, England. A copy of the travel order issued for this employee is attached.

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In order to facilitate this employee's travel to London, England and her activities after arrival at that location, it will be appreciated if arrangements will be made by the Department whereby the proper officials at the American Embassy in London, England will be authorized to honor all salary, travel and other expense vouchers for Miss Bell, when properly certified by this office's London representative, who has been bonded as a certifying officer. The Office of Strategic Services will reimburse the State Department in accordance with Section V-45 of the Foreign Service Regulations for all payments made by the American Embassy in London in behalf of Miss Bell.

Any assistance which the representatives of your office may render to Miss Bell to facilitate the performance of her activities abroad will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

Enclosure

cc State Dept.
Mr. Opsata
Col. Donovan
C. W. Barnes
John Stacy
Mr. Kimbel
Major Bruce
Col. Goodfellow
Dr. Baxter

KEW:ljk

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7/16/42

Honorable C. Howland Shaw
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shaw:

In connection with the work of this Office, I desire to send Miss Evangeline Bell to London as administrative assistant to Mr. William Phillips. I have addressed a separate letter to you indicating my desire to send Mr. Phillips to London as my representative.

Miss Bell's salary, and all travel and other expenses incurred by her, will be paid directly by the Office of Strategic Services. Under this arrangement there will be no necessity for State Department accounting in connection with this particular appointment.

Bruce

Williamson

A biographical sketch of Miss Bell is transmitted herewith.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Boalo:rrr
7-15-42

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EVANGELINE BELL

Birth: November 27, 1914, London, England.

Education:
Cours Fenelon, Paris
French School, Stockholm
French Convent, Rome
Chatelard School, Switzerland
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Experience:
February 1938 to November 1938. Organizing Secretary of the Anglo-French Art and Travel Society, London.
1939. Wrote articles for News Chronicle, London.
1940. Wrote radio series and broadcasted in French for Station WNBI, in Boston.
September 1940 to December 1940. Consultee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, New York City
December 1940 to January 1942. Private Secretary to Attorney General Francis Biddle.
January 1942. Office of Coordinator of Information.

Other: Studied Japanese language and drama.

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COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Secretary
Washington

August 14, 1942

Dear Bill:

In answer to your letter of August 5, 1942, in which you requested the assignment of Lieutenant George L. Graveson, C-V(S), U. S. N. R., to the Office of Strategic Services, I am glad to be able to tell you that Lieutentant George L. Graveson has been ordered to your office and should report on or about August 18,1942.

The requirements of the fleet are such as to make it impracticable to assign a radioman 3c. to your office.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Knox

Colonel William J. Donovan
Director, Office of Strategi c Services
Washington, D. C.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MM-646-59-54

JUL 18 1942

My dear Colonel Donovan:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of July 13, 1942, with reference to the desired assignment of G. H. Blackmore, Radioman Third Class, U.S.N.R. to the Office of Strategic Services of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The requirements of the Fleets are such as to make impracticable the assignment of a Radioman Third Class to the duty requested.

In view of your interest I regret that my reply cannot be favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Knox

Colonel William J. Donovan, Director,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 13, 1942

Commander Edward V. Hayes
Office of the Secretary
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed:

I am sending you herewith two requests for assignment of Navy men. We are most anxious to have these men in connection with secret communications work. We would like to send Gravesen to the field at the head of a mission, and Blackmore we intend to keep here for later assignment to the field. Both of these men are known personally to people in charge of our communications work and are highly recommended as having come from private industry well trained for our purposes.

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

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XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 13, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It is respectfully requested that C. H. Blackmore, Seaman, Newport Trade Schools, USN Training Station, Administration Building, Newport, Rhode Island, Serial No. 6465954, be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to handle special communications work of a highly secret and confidential nature.

Mr. Blackmore is specially qualified for a particular assignment of an urgent nature and your consideration of this transfer will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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Biondi, L. F. [illegible]
x Selective Service

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 9, 1942

Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Hershey:

In connection with certain plans now under way in which both this office and the State Department are vitally interested and which concern the war effort, it is necessary that the services of a man by the name of Leone Fumasoni Biondi be available. The nature of this service is so highly confidential that it cannot be disclosed in writing. I understand that he registered in the draft sometime in January but that he has not yet been classified. He has now been called upon to fill out certain alien personal history statements. He has filed application for citizenship which it is expected will be granted in

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the near future. It is respectfully requested that he be given such classification in selective service in order that his services may continue to be available to us.

Of course I should be glad to tell you in person all of the facts, or to have someone from my office convey that information orally to you or your representative.

If this request meets with your approval, I should greatly appreciate it if you would notify local draft board No. 9 in the District of Columbia of the action which you decide to take.

Very sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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July 1, 1942

Mr. G. W. Barnes
Chief, Budget & Finance Division
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barnes:

In accordance with the authority vested in me as Director, Office of Strategic Services, I hereby delegate to you the following authorities:

(1) To direct and approve travel of employees of the Office of Strategic Services. This authority is to include both domestic and foreign travel.

(2) To approve applications for advances of funds not exceeding $1,000 in any one instance.

The authorities hereby delegated are to become effective immediately.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

[illegible]

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July 1, 1942

Mr. K. E. Woodring
Asst. Chief, Budget & Finance Division
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodring:

In accordance with the authority vested in me as Director, Office of Strategic Services, I hereby delegate to you the following authorities:

(1) To direct and approve travel of employees of the Office of Strategic Services. This authority is to include both domestic and foreign travel.

(2) To approve applications for advances of funds not exceeding $1,000 in any one instance.

The authorities herein delegated are to become effective immediately.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

KEwoodring:eeb

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Office of
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Comdr. John J. Bergen, USNR.
Room 2412, Navy Building

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Office of

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1942

Dear Colonel Donovan:

At breakfast the other morning, I discussed with you Comdr. Robert W. Berry, USN.

Attached you will find a biography of this man.

It is my opinion that he and Captain Lovette are exceptionally good Public Relations men.

Regards,

Commander John J. Bergen, USNR.

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

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6/3/42

COMMANDER ROBERT W. BERRY, USN

Commander Berry was born in New York City, December 13, 1893, and served as an enlisted man in the U.S. Marine Corps from September 18, 1914, until June 20, 1917. He participated in the Haitian Campaign and the Haitian Expeditionary Force from August, 1915, until August, 1916.

He was appointed to the Naval Academy (at large) from the United States Marine Corps by the Secretary of the Navy on June 20, 1917, and served as midshipman in the USS WISCONSIN with the Atlantic Fleet from June to September, 1918. During midshipman's practice cruises of 1919 and 1920, he served in the USS KEARSARGE and the USS CONNECTICUT. He was commissioned Ensign upon graduation on June 3, 1921, when he was assigned to the USS NEVADA. He was commissioned Lieutenant (junior grade) in 1924. In May, 1925, he was detached from the NEVADA, and, after completing course of instruction in submarines at New London, Connecticut, and having served in the USS S-21, was assigned to duty in the USS R-10, Pearl Harbor, T.H., and was in command of her from May, 1927, until June, 1929. During the next two years, he was assistant professor, Department of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, on duty in connection with the Naval R.O.T.C. Unit. In September, 1931, he was given command of the USS S-31, then assigned to the Asiatic Fleet, and which returned to Pearl Harbor in May, 1932. After detachment from that command, he was on duty at the Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, T.H., as Ship's Service Officer from June, 1934, until June, 1937, when he became Aide and Flag Secretary on the staff of the Commander, Submarine Force, Rear Admiral Joseph K. DeFrees, USN, and later Rear Admiral Charles D. Freeman, USN.

He was navigator of the USS MILWAUKEE from June, 1939, until March, 1940, when he reported for duty as Officer in Charge of Press Relations, Public Relations Branch, Navy Department. He has been Assistant to the Director of Public Relations since the fall of 1941.

Commander Berry has the following service medals:

Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal
Haitian Campaign Medal, 1915 - 1916
Victory Medal and Atlantic Fleet Clasp, USS WISCONSIN,
World War.

Home address: Honolulu, T.H.
Washington address: 1017 South Oakcrest Road, Arlington, Virginia.

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: W. A. Roseborough DATE June 18, 1942

TO: Colonel Buxton

SUBJECT:

I refer to Allen Dulles' memorandum to you of June 15, 1942, a copy of which came to my desk after I had the talk reported in the attached memorandum. I am sending copies of the attached memorandum, as well as copies of this note, to Allen Dulles for his information.

As the subject of the attached memorandum has, I understand, already seen and talked with Commander Vanderbilt I suggest that such further talks as we may have with him should be coordinated so that all of us connected with this organization will keep our stories as straight as possible and not add to subject's confusion with respect to the organization on the part of our government with respect to the services in connection with which he is interested.

WAR

Copies to:

Mr. Allen Dulles
Mr. David Williamson
Mr. Robert Cresswell

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Copy No. 1 of 3.

June 17, 1942

Re: M. Bernard

I have just had a conversation, lasting an hour and a half, with B., who claims to be the active leader of the French resistance groups centered around the Clandestine publication "Liberation". He further claims to have come from France very recently by way of England, where he has been in close touch with the deGaullist leaders and the English M.I.6 and S. O. E. Services.

It appears that B. arrived in this country by means of transportation placed at his disposal by the English and that since he has been here he has seen and talked with General Strong, Admiral Wilkinson, Harry Hopkins, Major Rodrigo, Commander Vanderbilt and others.

He has also seen Tixier, but states that he has not seen and does not wish to see any other members of any of the French movements or factions and, indeed, wishes to reduce to the very minimum the number of people he does see, as he naturally wishes to maintain, to the greatest extent possible, secrecy as to his presence and mission here. B. was introduced to me by Dr. Henry Field, at whose home we met.

Our conversation covered a rather wide range and it was regrettably impossible in the time which he had avail-

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able to go into any of the matters in the detail which might have been desirable.

1. It would appear that B., and his followers in France, have accepted deGaulle as at least the symbolical leader of all French resistance and military action, both within and without France. B. Emphasized the necessity for the unification of the French military and resistance action and deprecated any action on the part of either the Foreign Office or the State Department which might tend to jeopardize this unity or encourage disunity. He referred, in particular, to the tendency of the State Department and the Foreign Office to magnify the dissatisfaction of individual Frenchmen as indicative of lack of unity in the deGaulle movement and deGaulle's inability to control the movement. He also referred to an abortive attempt by one of our military attachés in Vichy to set up another French General as a competitor of deGaulle. B. admitted that deGaulle and his movement had their weaknesses and had committed certain errors, but stated that deGaulle was definitely the symbol of French resistance and was so accepted by the vast majority of the French, both within and without France.

2. B. stated that arrangements had been completed to set up in London a committee upon which deGaulle, M.I. 6 and S.O.E. would have representatives in addition to one representative from the resistance groups in France; the latter to be changed at least every month in order that he might not lose contact with the actual

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situation in France. The functions of this committee would be to coordinate the activities of the services and groups represented. B. intimated, without so stating, that in the past the cooperation of the British with the French resistance groups had not been too satisfactory, but stated that it was now very much better. He expressed doubt, however, as to the ability of the British to place at the disposition of the French all of the material and technical assistance which would be needed and expressed the hope and desire that in some way close cooperation between us and his groups could be established and maintained. He suggested that an American representative be placed on the above mentioned committee or that a similar committee be set up with representatives of the American services in London and that an operational base be established in Gibraltar where at least two American representatives and one representative of the French resistance groups could make their headquarters.

3. B. stated that he and his collaborators had studied in great detail the various available methods of communication and transportation of personnel and material. In his opinion a good deal of unrealistic talk had been indulged in in this connection. The use of fishing boats and submarines was unsatisfactory because of the slowness and relative vulnerability of these types of vessels. His suggestion was that fast long-range speed boats of small tonnage should be used to operate between the base at Gibraltar and the French Coast which, particularly between Marseilles and Cannes, was well organized to receive, hide and transport both men and materials.

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If boats of this type do not presently exist, with a range sufficient to make the round trip, B. believes that it would be possible to establish caches of fuel on the numerous small, uninhabited rocky islands between the Spanish main land and the Balearic Islands.

4. B. also emphasized the necessity of having two or, at most, three men in our Consul or diplomatic services who would serve as points of contact between us and his groups within unoccupied France. It was his thought that it would probably not be possible in this war for us to organize units which could effectively carry out operations within France, but that we should concentrate upon establishing and maintaining contact with the resistance groups and furnishing them the means and materials with which to do the active work.

B. also felt that it would be extremely useful if we could organize in our various industrial plants research sections for discovering feasible methods which could be used in the clandestine sabotage of plants and their products in the occupied countries, as well as in Germany, where the foreign labor battalions could be used for this purpose. As an illustration of what he had in mind, he suggested the possibility of developing some method or process by which the resistance characteristics or tensile strength of aluminum could be substantially reduced by the introduction of some chemical into the bauxite at some stage of its processing. He also suggested that some method might be devised for the surrepti-

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tious sabotage of optical instruments which could be used but not easily detected during the process of manufacture.

* * * * *

On the whole, my impressions of B. were very favorable. We did not touch in any detail upon his activities in connection with clandestine publications. He did state, however, the dropping of pamphlets and leaflets over France had been rather ineffective. They seem either to disintegrate in the air or disappear after they have landed, and in all his work he has seen virtually none in circulation amongst the French people.

There would appear to be virtually no question as to B.'s genuineness and good faith. If this stands up under further check he obviously represents an invaluable contact around which we should, as quickly as possible, build a concrete program for action in France. The program must obviously be a joint one in so far as the two branches of this organization is concerned and must be correlated with similar activities of the British through contact with them and the French in London. Any such program will require the active cooperation of the armed services, especially the Navy and Air Corps, and should be studied and planned in conjunction with them.

B. planned to return to New York shortly after I talked with him and expected to return to Washington early next week. He

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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Copy No. 1 of 3.

is scheduled to leave for London the latter part of next week and stated that he expected to remain there only four days before returning to France. It was understood that he would get in touch with me through Dr. Field upon his return from New York, and it is hoped that a further and more detailed talk may be arranged at that time.

W. A. Roseborough

Note with special reference to the memorandum of June 15, 1942 from Allen Dulles to Colonel Buxton:

During my discussion with B. he intimated that there might be a certain mutual lack of cordiality between him and Vignaux. B. feels that V. has been out of France for so long that he has lost touch with the actual situation there, and intimated that V.'s attitude toward deGaulle and his movement might be colored somewhat by the feeling that he had not received the place in the movement which he expected or hoped for. V's comments on B. will be interesting but should be read in the light of this situation.

W.A.R.

Copies to:

Mr. Allen Dulles
Col. Buxton

Routed to:

Mr. Robert Cromwell
Mr. David Williamson

SECRET

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Bernard 6939
x French
x Anti-Fascist movement

June 15, 1942.

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Edward Buxton

FROM : Allen W. Dulles

When I was in your office Friday you inquired with regard to a Frenchman, Jean Bernard. I did not know, at the time, the origin of the inquiry addressed to you on the subject.

Since my return to New York I have learned that Jean Bernard is reputed to be a representative of the French underground anti-Fascist movement, "Liberation". I understand he recently arrived in this country from London. Further information with regard to Bernard can be obtained from M. Tixier, Free French representative in Washington.

In any event, I shall have more precise information about Bernard in a couple of days, as M. Vignaux, who is one of our important French contacts here, and who is thoroughly familiar with the French underground movement, is going to Washington tomorrow, at the suggestion of Tixier, to see Bernard. Vignaux promises to give me a full report, which I shall pass on to you.

A.W.D.

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CONFIDENTIAL

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: WILLIAM A. KIMBEL DATE JUNE 6 1942

TO: COLONEL DONOVAN

SUBJECT:

Pursuant to your request, I shall endeavor to make a report on my interview with A. A. Berle today. This report will appear disjointed, but, if so, it reflects the lack of continuity and sequence in the conversation. "Conversation" hardly describes the interview in that I spent most of the time listening, and only injected a word her and there in an effort to have my presumable interest serve as a jog to Mr. Berle's desire to talk.

The reason for my seeing him was to present a memorandum suggesting additional questions to be pursued by Dr. Ora Morgan in his contemplated trip to Syria and Lebanon, as proposed in Mr. Berle's letter of May 18th.

After perusing these suggestions, Mr. Berle expressed his entire accord with our proposals. I suggested that he might wish to amplify these with ideas of his own. He stated that this entire problem in Palestine was a very big one and that it involved among other things the possibility of ameliorating the condition of the farmers through government appropriation for irrigation and other purposes, and tended toward giving them a status of land-owners rather than tenant farmers. Mr. Berle stated that he would reflect on this over the weekend and would put in memorandum form his ideas on this subject if he felt it advisable to pursue them. In any case he will proceed with the suggestions contained in our memorandum.

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On concluding these statements, he surprised me by saying: "I understand that I am Public Enemy No. One in the COI." I said: "As long as you have raised that subject, would you like to pursue it?" He indicated that he would like to continue to talk, which he did at length concerning some subjects with which I was familiar, but also on subjects concerning which I had no background information. I therefore played the role of listener and provided only enough stimulus to keep the conversation going.

He implied that any disagreement which existed between himself and the COI resulted from a policy originally established by the President in which the areas of interest of the F.B.I., Rockefeller group and COI were defined. In his efforts to interpret this policy he had, he stated, incurred Colonel Donovan's ill will. He went over this matter in some detail and related the old story of how it was Colonel Donovan's idea that in a total war it was impossible to define areas and that therefore [redacted] we had to have representation in South America. I then indicated that even though Colonel Donovan might have had this idea originally, nevertheless I was certain that once the policy had been established, Colonel Donovan had restricted his activities accordingly and had sincerely complied with the majority judgment in this policy. Doyle then went into a rather lengthy and rambling narration of how this policy of area restriction was hooked up with the activities of the British and other countries in the U. S.

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He stated that "no red blooded American wants to feel that any country, be it neutral or enemy, is maintaining a spy service in the United States". He stated that he knew as a certainty that the British and others had maintained a secret service in the United States which had for its purpose to spy on U. S. officials. They also spied on the representatives of other countries in the U.S. When they carried this to the extent of planning the assassination of the president of a friendly country, they felt that that had gone too far and that it had to be stopped. He added that if they wished to deal in this way with neutral countries such as Spain and Portugal, etc., it naturally didn't make much difference, but obviously they should not be permitted to plan such activities against friendly countries through agents in this country.

He then reverted to the Latin American situation and stated that it was his belief that any misunderstanding in regard to our having agents in Latin America was a hang-over resulting from Wallace Phillip's former connection with the Navy. I stated that this was obviously one of the causes of the misunderstanding and that those few remnant connections of Wallace Phillip had been liquidated as rapidly as possible. He referred to the South American situation, and I stated that I was fairly close to Colonel Donovan, attended his staff meetings, was familiar with most of the operations of many of the sections of COI, and I certainly would have known of any COI agents in South America, had there been any. Mr. Berle said "Well, I believe that the South American situation has been satisfactorily cleared up."

He then went into a rather rambling dissertation on the reasons back of the McCollum Act and again referred to the activities

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of the British and others which had been dumped in this country. I stated that it was my belief that British activities had been thoroughly curtailed as a result of the McKellar Act. He said that the Senator Act actually had in no way changed the situation in that the laws in force prior to the presentation of that bill were ample to restrict the agents of any country and that had the government wished to enforce those laws they could have arrested most of the British representatives in the United States. He stated that all that the McKellar Act did was to crystallize in the minds of everyone that such laws existed and that they had to be careful. He then went on to say that in spite of this Act, British activities here still continued and that they had merely found ways to cover up their activities.

(His next statement frankly I did not comprehend, even though I asked him to repeat it. I had no knowledge of any such activities and therefore could not comment and merely appeared interested.) He stated that the British were now communicating their information through Gov radio channels. I stated that I did not believe this to be the case. He mentioned a figure of 1200 words a day going out. I said that I did not think this was possible, to which he replied that they had requested us to have all British communications go through regular Embassy channels, but had been refused; they then asked us to have copies of all British communications sent [redacted] them, which was had been refused. I could not, of course, pursue nor discuss this subject with him for I had no knowledge whatsoever concerning the matter beyond the fact that I had never heard of any such procedure and so stated to him.

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He then asked me about my work as Liaison Officer, and I told him of my association with FIS, Colonel Goodfellow, David Bruce and also Colonel Donovan. I also emphasized my relationship with Mr. Shaw and the basic policy of that relationship which had been a desire for complete frankness and honesty in our mutual dealings. I stated that my instructions from Colonel Donovan had been at the time of my appointment as Liaison Officer that I was to cooperate fully with State and to honestly give them all information requested, and that I knew that policy had been maintained.

Through all of this Mr. Berle showed his inclination to be extremely friendly and stated that if ever he could be of service to me as Colonel Donovan's Liaison Officer, I should call on him at any time. The foregoing summarizes this meeting as closely as I can give it on the basis of recollection. I believe it to be accurate as to principle, although in details of wording it may be at variance with the actual statements made.

I want to emphasize the point that at no time in my talk with Mr. Berle did I ever intimate that I had come to see him on Colonel Donovan's request, nor did I mention that Colonel Donovan had personally considered the subject matter in his letter concerning Dr. Morgan. I stated that this question had been studied by our Research and Analysis group, and as a result of such study I was presenting such findings to him as the COI Liaison Officer.

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The specific business matter of my visit could have been settled in three minutes. I was with Mr. Berle almost an hour, and I personally said very little. It is my impression that he was seeking an opportunity to talk to someone concerning the fundamentals involved in his relationship with COI.

W. A. H.

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June 20, 1947

To whom it may concern:

Mr. Wilson T. H. Doyle is accredited as a representative of the Coordinator of Information for the Territory of Hawaii. His mission is to act as an observer for this office. Upon his return he will report to us regarding the results of his observations.

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

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June 30, 1942

Major Harold Jones, U.S.M.C.
Castle and Cooke Building
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Harold:

You have already met and talked with the bearer of this letter, Mr. W. S. K. Doale. In accordance with our understanding, Mr. Doale has been sent out to study the part that the Special Activities Branch can play in the project we have under consideration.

Mr. Doale has been instructed to consult with you and such other persons as you believe should be consulted regarding this project. Upon his return he will report to me and action will be taken after consideration of his report.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

W.J.D.:Dealetter

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Berger, Henriette 6829
~~Wiley~~, George
Telegram paraphrase
Russia

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Copies to Kimball
Wilkinson
Shadfellow

In reply refer to
FS 800.20200/20

JUN 10 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

The Department of State transmits to the following the attached information in the hope that it will be of value:

Military Intelligence Division

~~Office of Naval Intelligence~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Coordinator of Information

Enclosure:

Copy of paraphrase of telegram no. 804, dated June 4, 11 am., from Vichy (Paris), concerning Henriette Berger and George Urban.

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Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/19 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100120009-2

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM

FROM: Vichy (Paris)

TO: Secretary of State

DATE: June 4, 1948

NO. 1 884

Information of unknown reliability, but the contents of which the Department may wish to inquire into is as follows:

One Henriette Berger whose address is P. O. Box 289, Englewood, New Jersey, is said to be in communication with an ex-Russian employed by the Japanese Embassy in Vichy and a white Russian in Nice. It is believed that she has Russian Language correspondence in her possession. She is also in communication with agents of Germany and Japan.

From the same source, it was learned that one George Urban, a White Russian who is President of the "Movement Evangelique Reusse" in Paris, is being sent by the Germans to German occupied Ukraine to spread Nazism among the occupied population and to reduce the Russian "partisan group's" activities in that territory. Urban is believed to have been active in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Norway prior to the occupation of those countries by the Germany. The informant believes that the Russian authorities should be informed.

TUCK

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Birdsall 6741
X War Dept

Paul Birdsall

June 6, 1942

Colonel Donovan

The attached letter for your signature is self-explanatory. Mr. Baxter is aware of all circumstances which I discussed with him about a week ago, and I have his consent to proceed in the effort to secure appointment in the Military Intelligence Service for July 1, 1942. Will you kindly return to me the attached letter when you have signed it?

Attachment

PS:[illegible]
6-6-42

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June 6, 1942

Brigadier General Hayes A. Kroner
Chief, Military Intelligence Service
2416 Munitions Building
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Kroner:

Mr. Paul Birdsall, who is Executive Assistant to the Director of the Research and Analysis Branch of my office has volunteered his services to the War Department for Military Intelligence duties. His action has my approval, and I hereby give consent to his appointment in the Army of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

PB:hh
6-6-42

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Barnes, Cecil 6767

COMMISSIONERS
HARRY B. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT
LUCILLE FOSTER MCMILLAN
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING
LAWSON A. MOYER,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXAMINER

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION"
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
FILE
AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

April 6, 1943

Hon. William J. Donovan, Director
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

I am happy to reply to your letter of March 23, 1943, concerning Mr. Cecil W. Barnes.

The application for transfer which Mr. Barnes filed with the Commission has been photostated and briefed by one of the Examining Units. His qualifications have been brought to the attention of appointing officials, and we shall do everything we can to place him in a position of benefit to the war program.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur S. Flemming
Commissioner

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Barnes, C.W.

March 23, 1943

Mr. Arthur S. Flemming
Commissioner
United States Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Flemming:

The position of Chief, Budget and Finance Branch, for the Office of Strategic Services because of the nature of our operations, will hereafter be filled by an officer on detail from the Armed Services. Because of this fact the present incumbent, Mr. Cecil W. Barnes, CAF-13, $5600, will be available for transfer on or about April 1, 1943.

It is my understanding that Mr. Barnes would prefer, for family reasons, to work in the field and return to the Southwest or go to the Pacific Coast area if a vacancy exists for which he could be considered. He advises me that he has already filed an application with the War Transfer Unit of the Civil Service Commission.

During the period of his employment under my supervision, since August 14, 1941, he has held a responsible position, having organized and supervised all administrative services, including budget, fiscal, purchasing and supply, etc. I consider him a man of ability, intelligence, and loyalty to the American form of government and of good moral character.

I am glad to recommend Mr. Barnes for favorable consideration for employment in a position where his talents may be utilized and feel that he will serve in such a position with credit and distinction.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan
Director

CWBarnes:kmd

cc: Colonel Donovan
Civilian Personnel Branch
Mr. C. W. Barnes

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Barnes 674

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

FROM: C. W. Barnes

March 25, 1943

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

I am leaving Washington on annual leave March 28, 1943, enroute to the Southwest. I understand the present Budget and Finance Branch is to be reorganized and the position of Chief, Budget and Finance is to be abolished and the responsibilities assumed by other officers.

If, in the near future, an opportunity for service in connection with the war effort arises in another office or branch of the Office of Strategic Services where you feel that my background, training and experience would qualify me, I am ready and willing to assist in any way possible. I have in mind that a position such as you mentioned at Staff Meeting of liaison with OWI which might afford an opportunity for service to both groups, since I am generally familiar with the functions of both agencies.

During this war, every individual owes it to his country to do the job he can do the best, and I would, therefore, be willing to remain in or return to Washington in the event that the position I was to occupy was of more importance to the war effort than a field position I may take with private industry or another Government agency. I would prefer to be in uniform.

In the event you need me, I can be reached at 101 Lowry Street, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

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Barnes C.W. 6 Tab 1

MEMORANDUM

February 15, 1943

To: Colonel Donovan

From: William H. Vanderbilt

Subject: C. W. Barnes

Mr. Barnes will continue to work on preparation of the 1944 budget, at the same time breaking in Woodring so that he will be in a position to handle it. Mr. Barnes will leave OSS sometime between March 15th and 30th.

Mr. Sears has in mind some changes in the Budget and Finance set-up which we believe will be an improvement and under the new set-up Lt. Woodring and other personnel now in Budget and Finance will be able to handle the work.

WHV

William H. Vanderbilt

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Mr. C. W. Barnes

DATE June 6, 1942

TO: Col. William J. Donovan

SUBJECT:

In order that I may be of more service to you and to the Office of the Coordinator of Information, I would appreciate being kept currently informed of developments in our program which will influence our expenditures.

I would appreciate the attention of the Branch Directors and your special assistants being called by you to the importance of keeping the Budget and Finance Division currently informed of their requirements and anticipated needs. We are attempting to explain how their expenditures are distributed by means of a monthly report, but at times we find informal agreements or understandings have been made or reached without our knowledge which has made our work difficult.

We are anxious to serve and will cooperate in meeting problems when given the opportunity.

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Bernstein 6619

A 15 3

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK

File

May 28th 1942.

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I have just arrived from England, and will spend some time here at the British Information Services.

There is now a very considerable demand in Great Britain for films about America, and I am looking forward to having an opportunity of discussing with you the possible co-operation between our departments, in making available American films which will meet this growing demand.

It is unlikely that I shall be able to proceed immediately to Washington, but I hope that when I do get down you will find it convenient to spare me some time.

Yours sincerely,

Sidney L. Bernstein

Sidney L. Bernstein.

Col. William J. Donovan,
Co-ordinator of Information,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AW

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Barbey 65-40
v Amphibious Section
x Navy Dept
x Woolley.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Commander Woolley

DATE May 25, 1942

TO: Colonel Donovan

SUBJECT:

I saw Captain Barbey on Saturday evening. He has just been appointed in charge of the Amphibious Section in the Navy Department on the staff of Admiral King.

He will retain Major Mason and is taking a Constructor and one or two other officers on his staff. One of his first duties will be the preparation of a programme of landing craft requirements. I suggested Lieutenant Commander Royale as an officer for his staff but he does not appreciate his value. Captain Barbey was Chief of Staff to Admiral "Train" at the January amphibious exercise.

He told me that the General of Marines was probably worried about the failures and, therefore, attacked the Navy very strongly at the discussion after the exercise. Captain Barbey said he does not agree with the General and finds him hard to get on with.

I pressed that the amphibious section should be composed of Army, Navy, Air and Marine Officers and he said he hoped to be able to have an Army liaison officer.

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We discussed one or two other matters and I feel that he is entering his post with some wrong ideas; he appears to me to have an insufficiently open mind.

The setting up of the C.O. organization continues to be a process of 'trial and error'. Captain Barbey asked if I were free. I told him I was on other duty and that Captain Knox was now Combined Operations' Liaison Officer, but I would be glad to assist him in any way I could as a personal matter.

HGAW

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Batt, W. L. Corr
x Foreign Trade

May 9, 1942

Mr. W. L. Batt,
Director of Materials,
War Production Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Batt:

Many thanks for sending me the two books in German which were enclosed with your letter of May 6th. I am passing these along to our Research and Analysis Division where I am sure they will be received with great interest. If you wish me to return these to you, I should be glad if you would tell me, and in the meantime they will find a useful spot in our library.

Thank you again for sending these books to me.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

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Batt - 4071
x German [illegible]

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. L. BATT
DIRECTOR OF MATERIALS

May 6, 1942

Colonel Wm. J. Donovan
Administration Building
25th and E, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

A friend of mine, who is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, sent me the two books which I am sending along to you with this note. I don't know whether they will be of any use to you or not, but thought perhaps you would like to have them.

Sincerely yours,

W L Batt

W. L. Batt

FOR VICTORY
BUY

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Copies to Kirk
[illegible]
[illegible]

June 3, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

I append a few notes of an address given today in San Francisco by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. Doubless his regular presence in Washington has already made him accessible for such views as he holds on India but, as a speaker sometimes seemingly expands during a visit to the Pacific Coast, I thought perhaps the attached notes, though not very important, might have some value.

Sincerely yours,

David P. Barrows

David Prescott Barrows

DPB:BP
Encl.

Copy to Colonel Buxton

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COPY

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Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
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Copy to Colonel Buxton

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COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

333 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

MEMORANDUM

To:

June 3, 1942

From: David P. Barrows

Subject: Address by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai at Commonwealth Club

Attended a special Commonwealth Club luncheon to hear Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai speak on "India and Invasion." Sir Girja is an agent for India at Washington, a position which seems to be semi-diplomatic. A dozen years ago he was a member of the Executive Council of the Governor General of India, and has represented India at important international conferences, including the round table conference following the report of Sir John Simon's commission. He said he was a native of Lucknow and spent four years at Oxford.

He seemed a sensible fellow, and optimistic with respect to India. He stated at the gathering that the entire future of India rested upon the success of the United Nations.

He praised the work of the Indian Army, which has been raised to a strength of a million and a quarter.

Stated that, without mentioning numbers, more Indian troops had fought in this war outside of India than the total of troops drawn from British Dominions.

He stated that Indian troops showed aptitude and enthusiasm for tank service and other forms of mechanized warfare.

In private conversation he also said that the Indians were keen on air warfare; that Indian air squadrons had been formed, and that one of the flyers who downed the German battleship Bismarck was an Indian pilot.

He considers that Japan intended, and still intends, to invade India or at least to accomplish the dominance of the Indian Ocean, though this project may have been checked by British strength at Trincomalee and the occupation of Diego Suarez.

He thinks the military importance to Japan of the Andaman Islands lies in their proximity to Ceylon and might have importance in an air or other attack upon Ceylon.

He seems to think that the northeast frontier of India is secured by the high and difficult mountains. The railway from Burma follows up the Brahmaputra Valley, but beyond the railhead the mountains become too high and difficult for land invasion. The same is true of the railroad that leaves the upper end of the Ganges Delta, and it is in the hill

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districts in the northeast

His opinion on this matter need not be given too great weight, but in general he believes that the Japanese invasion of India will be an air and sea invasion, designed to occupy and control the coasts of India, isolate the peninsula, and dominate the Indian Ocean.

Asked whether the Burmese, if the Japanese are thrust out of Germany, would willingly submit to a resumption of British Government, he expressed the opinion that owing to their intellectual immaturity and lack of sense of responsibility there was no prospect for Burmese independence, and that while the nationalist movement has grown there it is incapable of effecting its objects by revolution.

Sir Girja is making his first visit to the west, and goes from San Francisco to the Southern California Institute of Technology, where he will deliver the Commencement address.

Calls attention to the fact that as long as Russia maintains the neutrality of Siberia, India is the only country through which communications can be had with China, which makes its present position in the war all important.

DPB:BP

David P. Barrows

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Bajpai 5710
+ Barnes

COPY

June 3, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

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Sincerely yours,

Barnes

David Prescott Barrows

[illegible]
Encl.

Copy to Colonel [illegible]

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Stated that, without mentioning numbers, more Indian troops had fought in this war outside of India than the total of troops drawn from British Dominions.

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In private conversation he also said that the Indians were keen on air warfare; that Indian air squadrons had been formed, and that one of the flyers who downed the German battleship Bismarck was an Indian pilot.

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DPB:MW

David D. Burrows

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April 30, 1942

Major John J. Sullivan
Public Relations Officer
Seattle Port of Embarkation
1519 South Alaskan Way
Seattle, Washington

My dear Major Sullivan:

Thank you for your letter. Major Hogg was assigned here at our request for special duty with our Service Unit. I am very glad to have your expressions about him, and it is encouraging to have this type of officer in our Unit.

If you do get this way, I hope you will come in for a talk.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

WJD:jm

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Mr. Murphy:

Major Ainsworth Blogg is a member of the C. O. I. Service Unit.

E.A.Dockery

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Col. Goodfellow

Is this one of your men?

JKM

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

HEADQUARTERS
SEATTLE PORT OF EMBARKATION
OFFICE OF THE PORT COMMANDER
1519 SOUTH ALASKAN WAY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

April 24, 1942

Col. William J. Donovan
Coordinator, Bureau of Information
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

The undersigned is a former Assistant U. S. Attorney and a practicing lawyer of Seattle whom you met in the early days of the Legion, when he served as First National Vice-Commander being unanimously elected at St. Louis.

I am advised that Major Ainsworth Blogg, stationed at Ft. Lewis, was ordered to report to your section for duty. I have known Major Blogg for many years. He is one of the outstanding representative reserve officers of the Seattle Chapter of that association. He is a man of ability, reliability, energy and action and can be trusted to maintain the standards set by you and the section you represent in any assignment that you may see fit to give him. Having had the privilege of knowing you in the early days of the Legion, I have taken the liberty of writing to you so that you might know the calibre and character of my friend and brother officer, Major Ainsworth Blogg.

Should the opportunity present itself in the fortunes of war for me to ever be in Washington I shall take the privilege of dropping in and renewing our old acquaintanceship. With every expression of high personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. SULLIVAN
Major, M. I.
Public Relations Officer

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(fold here)

To Mr. J. R. Murphy Date 4-20-42

Room _____ Bldg. _____

For your information	
Note and Return	
File	
Comments	
Investigate and Report	
See Me About This	
Mail and Files Unit	
Take this up with	
Per our Telephone Conversation	
Prepare Reply	
Signature	

Remarks:

Thanks
Sorry I can't
save him some
signing
CWR

(fold here for return)

From C. W. Barnes Date _____

Room _____ Bldg. _____

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT
IN REPLYING QUOTE

April 17, 1942

TB-5

Honorable William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Donovan:

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of your communication of April 6, 1942 in which you state that you desire to delegate the authority to authorize certifying officers to Mr. Cecil W. Barnes, Chief, Budget and Finance Division.

You are advised that in accordance with Public Law 389, vouchers must be certified by the head of the department, establishment or agency concerned or by an officer or employee thereof duly authorized in writing by such head to certify such vouchers.

Therefore, authorization schedules delegating authority to certify vouchers are required to be signed by you as the head of your office. However, in your absence, authorization schedules may be signed by an officer duly empowered to serve in your absence as the Acting Coordinator of Information.

Very truly yours,

G. F. Allen
Chief Disbursing Officer

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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Barnes file W. 5-4
X Treasury

April 6, 1942

Mr. G. P. Allen
Chief Disbursing Officer
Division of Disbursement
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

I would like to designate Mr. Cecil W. Barnes, Chief, Budget and Finance Division, to sign Schedules of Officers or Employees Authorized to Certify Vouchers for Payment to Disbursing Officers under the Executive Branch of the Government.

Will you please advise if this authority may be properly delegated, and if so, consider this letter as authority for Mr. Barnes to sign future schedules from the Coordinator of Information.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

CWBrell

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Barrows + Burton

MEMORANDUM

June 5, 1942

FROM: William J. Donovan

TO: Mr. Cecil Barnes
Mr. Cpuate
Mr. David Williamson
Dr. Baxter

Please note that the address of General David Barrows, our representative in San Francisco, has been changed to

Central Tower Building
Room 1706
703 Market Street
San Francisco.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

June 2, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I report that I returned yesterday, June 1st, from two weeks leave in Southern California and, owing to crowded conditions in the Montgomery Street quarters and the prospect of a removal of those quarters elsewhere, have moved to the Central Tower Building, 703 Market Street, Room 1706, San Francisco. The rental of this accommodation was accomplished by Mr. Linsley, the Senior Administrative Officer, through the usual Washington channels.

Sincerely yours,

David Prescott Barrows

DPB:BP

Copy to Col. Buxton

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June 2, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

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Sincerely yours,

David Prescott Barrows

DPB:BP

Copy to Col. Dayton

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Barrows [illegible]
x DeWitt

MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel Goodfellow March 19, 1942

From: J. R. Murphy

Colonel Donovan and Colonel Buxton have gone over the letter of General DeWitt, dated February 21, addressed to the General Headquarters, Field Forces, Army War College.

It appears that the letter has never been officially referred to this office and for that reason Colonel Donovan feels that he should not make a reply through channels. He also feels that since General DeWitt did not write to him about the matter he should not write directly to General DeWitt. He seems to think that the letter should go back through channels and suggests the attached be written by General Lee.

J. R. M.

Attachment
Murphy:Foy

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SUGGESTED DRAFT

March 19, 1942

Re: Status of San Francisco Coordinator of Information

Reference is made to the letter of Lt. General J. L. DeWitt, dated February 21 on the above subject.

About a month ago, General David P. Barrows accepted an appointment as a special representative of the Coordinator of Information for the San Francisco area. That appointment does not carry any implication of the right to coordinate or otherwise interfere in any manner with the regular Intelligence services in the San Francisco area or in any other area.

The purpose of the appointment is to secure, on a voluntary basis, such information deriving from countries outside the United States as can be secured from particularly qualified government sources, or through studies by expert civilians in and about San Francisco. A copy of the executive order setting up the Office of Coordinator of Information is enclosed.

It is understood that General Barrows has been instructed to forward such information as he obtains, either factual or opinion, to the Coordinator of Information in Washington, where it is immediately made available to the other departments interested.

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General Barrows has been further instructed to communicate in the San Francisco area any information coming to his attention and considered of immediate interest to MID, ONI and, if it is desired, to the office of G-2, Fourth Army, and the office of G-2, Ninth Corps Area.

The above-described duties of General Barrows are intended to be supplementary and of a liaison character only. It is believed that such a special representative of General Barrows' qualifications can be useful in our national effort.

The Coordinator of Information consulted, on December 2, 1941, with the Chiefs of the Intelligence Sections in Washington, of the Army and Navy, and the Director of the FBI, prior to considering the matter of a special representative of the Coordinator on the Pacific coast.

During the two weeks following December 7, 1941 Colonel G. Edward Buxton of the Coordinator's Office visited San Francisco and discussed the subject of a representative with the San Francisco offices of ONI and MID and the office of G-2, Ninth Corps Area. It is understood that Colonel Buxton called upon General

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Room 1706, 703 Market Street

June 10, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I learn that President Robert Gordon Sproul, of the University of California, has approved the plan for an Army Language Center at Berkeley, to which I referred sometime ago, and has forwarded to Secretary of War Stimson the plan outlined by a committee of which Mr. A. R. Manell is secretary.

This is something, I think, that lies entirely between the University and the Army, but, as it falls within the scope of the interest which the COI is forwarding, I think it is proper to send you a copy of Manell's memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

David Prescott Barrows

DPB:BP
Copy to Colonel Buxton

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Room 1706, 703 Market Street

June 10, 1942

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Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
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DPB:DP
Copy to Colonel Buxton

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To: The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

From: A. E. Manell, International House, Berkeley, California

Subject: Plan for organization of a pool of foreign language personnel for service with expeditionary forces

Date: June 1, 1942

I. The Need

As our Expeditionary Task Forces are now engaged, and will operate increasingly, with or against people who speak languages and dialects ranging from Russian and French to Hindustani and Swahili, and countless others, one of our paramount needs will be for a large pool of soldier-specialists, trained in languages and intelligence functions, as a supplement to the Intelligence Section of the Army.

The Intelligence Section is aware, of course, of the job ahead, and is preparing to cope with it. It is obvious, however, that the size of the army we are building, and the scope of our involvement and responsibilities in this war, will necessitate expansion of our intelligence services, both in size and function expressly adapted to the conduct of total war waged on a world scale.

In addition to its value to Intelligence, the pool should be important also as a clearing house to supply various branches of the Army in the field with foreign language personnel needed.

II. The Plan

The plan here proposed suggests an expeditious way to organize an Army unit or cadre to meet this need, and possesses three salient features:

(a) Candidates for this unit shall be selected, from within the Army, who already possess some knowledge of the language and a background of information on the geography, history, and ethnographic features of a given region, such as Siberia, Denmark, or Japan, as well as on the basis of character, experience, and intelligence.

(b) Such candidates shall then be assigned (upon completion of the basic military training period) to one of three or more ARMY TRAINING CENTERS FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PERSONNEL to be established at strategically situated universities in the United States -- there to be given intensive correlated instruction in the languages, ethnography, military geography, history and economics, and psychology of the people, of a given region, together with training in methods of intelligence and related technical skills. As the number of soldier-specialists needed is considerable, new groups could be assigned to Training Centers at regular intervals of from three to six months, depending upon the instruction period.

(c) There shall thus be developed a large pool of qualified Army personnel, to be drawn upon as circumstance demands, and instantly accessible for assignment to expeditionary task forces as they are earmarked for given regions [illegible] service: in combat units, in military governments constituted in occupied

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territories, and in fulfilling our immediate and possibly long-range responsibilities overseas in the post-war world.

III. Selection

Among the millions of men who will be enrolled in the Army there will be many who, either because of foreign birth, or previous study and travel abroad, will have varying degrees of knowledge of the land, people and government, as well as of the language, of one or more foreign countries.

Qualified men may be earmarked for service as foreign language personnel either at the time of induction, or later by applying for and being assigned to an advanced Training Center. Boards of review, either mobile or stationed at several posts through the country, could single out the most able candidates for assignment to such Training Centers. The soldier-specialist would then be trained for service in the region for which he is best suited. Thus for example, a soldier possessing a command of Russian and certain Siberian dialects, would be instructed in the military geography of Russia, with emphasis on Siberia; at the same time if he showed a marked aptitude for artillery, he would master the special vocabulary and some of the technical problems of that branch. Then should a given division be earmarked for service in Siberia, he would be promptly assigned to an artillery unit in that division.

A preliminary estimate suggests that a minimum of fifty such trained men be assigned to every division. Thus the total personnel of the entire unit or units may in time number twenty-five thousand men or more. The rank of such soldier-specialists shall be determined according to their individual qualifications, but it is assumed that all would receive special ratings (e.g., Staff Sergeant), or commissions, upon graduation from a Training Center.

IV. Comprehensive Estimate

Should official approval, in principle, be forthcoming on the part of the Secretary of War and the General Staff, it would be necessary for the War Department to ascertain:

(a) The approximate number of men needed for the suggested service, and the various categories of specialized duties involved. Thus, a possible AEF to Siberia or to French possessions in the Pacific, for example, would take into consideration personnel that could be employed effectively in: working out some of the technical details of the plan of anticipated expedition, providing elementary language instruction aboard ship to troops of the task force, effecting arrangements during course of landing operations; reconnaissance and related duties in combat units, relations with population in theater of war; problems relating to military government, exercise of police power in occupied regions, and so on.

(b) The most satisfactory method of selecting qualified Army personnel to be assigned to Training Centers for a period of intensive instruction lasting three months or more.

(c) The type of comprehensive curriculum which would enable the soldier-specialist already possessing a basic knowledge of the language and main political features of a given region or country to improve and integrate his facilities for military purposes.

(d) The most involved in the establishment and operation of Training Centers.

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V. Training Centers

In the event the plan is approved by the War Department, it is thought the objectives of this project could be attained most expeditiously and economically by setting up Army Training Centers at three or more American universities (e.g., University of California, Harvard University, Columbia University, University of Chicago), strategically located and already possessing the basic teaching staff and facilities necessary.

VI. Demonstration

In order to effect a demonstration, and to test the value of the plan, it is suggested that an experimental Army Training Center for Foreign Language Personnel be set up at the University of California, which is particularly well situated both as to personnel, location, and equipment to offer its services for this purpose.

(a) The University is able to offer instruction and research in the languages, geography, government, ethnography, history, and related disciplines, together with a wealth of collected materials, in a number of these fields: China, Dutch East Indies, Japan, Near East, Russia and Eastern Europe, Germany and Central Europe, Scandinavia, Italy, France and French Colonies, and Latin America. Neighboring colleges and universities could be drawn upon, if necessary, to supplement the present faculty in some fields.

(b) Moreover, the University is strategically located within a few miles of the Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. Thus, it may be feasible to assign officers stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco to give part-time instruction in the technical military aspects of the curriculum.

(c) In view of the decreasing University enrollment, there will be available the necessary equipment, including classrooms, laboratories, and housing accommodations.

To obtain optimum results, it is suggested that the men assigned to the Training Center live together in a separate house such as International House on the Campus of the University of California which can accommodate 450 persons, or similar dormitories that may be made available to the Army for this purpose. Thus such soldier-specialists, while living under military discipline, would at the same time profit from an academic environment and would derive thereby such additional advantages as personal association with colleagues in their fields, opportunities for language practice at table, the use of regional realia made adequately available in the building -- all of which in sum would contribute toward a distinctive "esprit de corps."

VII. The Advantages

The advantages inherent in this plan are many:

(a) The primary advantage is that an officer ordered to lead an expeditionary task force could immediately draw upon the pool and attach to such division or its command the appropriate number and kind of foreign language personnel needed. The officers and men of this unit will be, in the main, disciplined soldier-specialists who are right, but who, moreover, will possess qualities of character and education which will command the confidence of those with whom they come in contact in line of duty in the field of operations.

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(b) The sooner such a plan is activated the more certain we shall be of making the most intelligent and thoroughgoing use of language effectives in the Army. This seems the best way of insuring the availability of the right language personnel (both officers and men) in the right place at the right time. Otherwise it is possible that a man knowing Russian may be in a division sent to Africa, another acquainted with Arabic sent to Ireland, and so on, thereby causing some delay and lost motion if it is later necessary to reassign such men as language personnel in other parts of the world.

(c) If it were generally known that such an Army unit was being organized it would serve as an important stimulant to the morale of men already in the Army, and of those who will be inducted, and who are qualified in languages and related disciplines, as it would promise the most effective exercise of their special capacities in the service.

(d) It would attract the enlistment into the Army of a larger number of men gifted in languages, who are now otherwise engaged in civilian work or are seeking preferred status in the Navy, which is more flexible in offering commissions. It is evident that the Army, because it must carry the attack to the enemy on his own ground, and must bear the brunt of capturing, consolidating and administering territory, perhaps simultaneously in far-flung theaters of operations, has the most need for these men.

(e) In the event of invasion of the continent of Europe by our troops, and likewise as we retake ground in the Pacific area, this unit could assist in effective liaison with the underground armies of the subjugated nations, or with other forces which may be raised, and in promoting our objectives in reconquered areas.

(f) Finally, it may prove a decisive advantage to have available immediately on the conclusion of hostilities a pool of such men — capable, disciplined, hardened by the rigors of campaign, possessing first hand knowledge of conditions in countries to which they have been assigned, as well as a sure understanding of their languages and peoples. Whatever our most pressing responsibilities may then be in the conduct of our foreign relations, the services of such experienced personnel should add much to their effective solution.

VIII. Further Examination

The author of this memorandum has incorporated herein many suggestions arising out of recent consultations with: General David P. Barrows, Vice-President and Provost Monroe E. Deutsch, Professor Robert J. Kerner, Dean Joel H. Hildebrand, of the University of California; Dwight Davis, Director-General, and Lewis Meriam, Henry E. Seidemann, Colonel Edward S. Gibson, of the Staff of the Army Specialists Corps, Washington, D. C.; Mortimer Graves, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.; Harold Lasswell, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier-General William C. Rose, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.; Captain Charles A. H. Thomson, Psychological Warfare Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Albert H. Barrows, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

If the plan briefly outlined above is basically sound and practicable, further examination will be necessary. The writer would be pleased to cooperate with any military personnel assigned to take appropriate action.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. Manell
Faculty Club, Berkeley, California
Revised: 6.1.43

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COPY

Room 1706, 703 Market Street

June 10, 1942

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Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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Copy to Colonel Buxton

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To: The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

From: A. E. Manoll, International House, Berkeley, California

Subject: Plan for organization of a pool of foreign language personnel for service with expeditionary forces

Date: June 1, 1942

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Qualified men may be earmarked for service as foreign language personnel either at the time of induction, or later by applying for and being assigned to an Advanced Training Center. Boards of review, either mobile or stationed at several posts through the country, could single out the most able candidates for assignment to such Training Centers. The soldier-specialist would then be trained for service in the region for which he is best suited. Thus for example, a soldier possessing a command of Russian and certain Siberian dialects, would be instructed in the military geography of Russia, with emphasis on Siberia; at the same time if he showed a marked aptitude for artillery, he would master the special vocabulary and some of the technical problems of that branch. Then should a given division be earmarked for service in Siberia, he would be promptly assigned to an artillery unit in that division.

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(b) The most satisfactory method of selecting qualified Army personnel to be assigned to Training Centers for a period of intensive instruction lasting three months or more.

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(d) The cost involved in the establishment, [illegible] on of Training Centers.

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(e) In the event of invasion of the continent of Europe by our troops and likewise as we retake ground in the Pacific area, this unit could assist in effective liaison with the underground armies of the subjugated nations, or with other forces which may be raised, and in promoting our objectives in reconquered areas.

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If the plan briefly outlined above is basically sound and practicable, further examination will be necessary. The writer would be pleased to cooperate with any military personnel assigned to take appropriate action.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. Mandl
Faculty Club, Berkeley, California
January 5, 1943

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

June 3, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I have been on leave without pay for the last two weeks in order to attend to personal affairs in Southern California, and returned on Monday, June 1st, to the office.

I acknowledge your letter of May 13th, and am much interested in your advice that COI will operate for the War Department General Staff a unit which will be called the Intelligence School, to which enlisted and drafted men speaking foreign languages will be assigned. This undertaking accords entirely with my own conception of the most important need of the Army, and I am very glad to know of the COI's participation in it.

However, I should like to advance the view that the number of such men required for the elements of our Army going overseas to foreign lands will be quite large. I would place the number of men essential to a division operating in the field at not less than 40 or 50. This would allow three for each combat battalion, enough perhaps to supply every reconnaissance, patrol, and every outpost undertaken by the battalion with a language man who is also trained in intelligence observation and collection of material, with a smaller element for duty at regimental and division headquarters. For an invading force that reached the aggregate of an army, say three corps, this would mean about 400 trained men.

The course of instruction as epitomized on page two of your letter would also seem good. There may be difficulty in securing a necessary number of officers to give the instruction in combat intelligence to such classes and I judge that a preliminary step would have to be to select and train a considerable number of young officers in combat intelligence who would form a part of the instructional staff of the enlisted men to be trained.

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I trust I am not presuming in offering these observations. The matter interests me very much, and my interest originated from experience as Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 in the Philippines and on the American expedition to Siberia. For Siberian duty, and with the approval of the War Department, I selected fifty men from the American regiments in the Philippines who, by reason of foreign parentage, had a little linguistic capability, but the urgency with which the expedition was formed prevented giving these men any adequate preliminary training. However, they proved themselves useful throughout the Siberian intervention.

If I may be permitted to make a further observation, it would be that probably three such schools would be advisable, one in the eastern states, one in the middle section of the country, the 2nd and 3rd Armies, and one in the west, 4th Army. Mr. [illegible] Manell, a former graduate student of mine in my seminar on "War in the Modern State" and a fine French scholar, with encouragement which I personally gave him, recently visited Washington and has pressed this idea upon the University of California. President Sproul appointed him a member of an academic committee to study the matter, of which he is secretary. The committee has just framed a report to President Sproul for possible presentation to the War and Navy Departments, copy of which I just received yesterday and will attach to this letter. Such a plan as this, of course, could not operate without the support and participation of the War Department and of the Fourth Army Commander. I have no knowledge as to whether or not it would be acceptable at these headquarters. However, I believe the University is station and equipped to make its contribution if this is desired.

The University of California also has committees at work creating new group majors for students in the junior and senior classes of the regular academic year, which majors will be built around colloquial preparation in various foreign languages, plus certain other studies, geographical, political, even anthropological and psychological, [illegible] to make such graduates of the University proficient in this sort of work on their entrance into the army.

I have made no mention of this matter to either General Pakiff or Admiral Greenslade, and would esteem your instructions as to whether or not I should do so at this time.

Sincerely yours,

David C. Rankin

DCR:DP
Encl.

Copy to Colonel Buxton

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June 3, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I have been on leave without pay for the last two weeks in order to attend to personal affairs in Southern California, and returned on Monday, June 1st, to the office.

I acknowledge your letter of May 13th, and am much interested in your advice that COI will operate for the War Department [illegible] Staff a unit which will be called the Intelligence School, to which enlisted and drafted men speaking foreign languages will be assigned. This undertaking accords entirely with my own conception of the most important need of the Army, and I am very glad to know of the COI's participation in it.

However, I should like to advance the view that the number of such men required for the elements of our Army going overseas to foreign [illegible] will be quite large. I would place the number of men essential to a division operating in the field at not less than 40 or 50. This would allow three for each combat battalion, enough perhaps to supply every reconnaissance, patrol, and every outpost undertaken by the battalion with a language man who is also trained in intelligence observation and collection of material, with a smaller element for duty at regimental and division headquarters. For an invading force that reached the aggregate of an army, say three corps, this would mean about 400 trained men.

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I have made no mention of this matter to either General DeWitt or Admiral Greenslade, and would esteem your instructions as to whether or not I should do so at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Barrows

David P. Barrows

DPB:[illegible]
Encl.

Copy to Colonel Buxton

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Confidential COPY

To: The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

From: A. E. Manell, International House, Berkeley, California

Subject: Plan for organization of a pool of foreign language personnel for service with expeditionary forces

Date: June 1, 1942

I. The Need

As our Expeditionary Task Forces are now engaged, and will operate increasingly, with or against people who speak languages and dialects ranging from Russian and French to Hindustani and Swahili, and countless others, one of our paramount needs will be for a large pool of soldier-specialists, trained in languages and intelligence functions, as a supplement to the Intelligence Section of the Army.

The Intelligence Section is aware, of course, of the job ahead, and is preparing to cope with it. It is obvious, however, that the size of the army we are building, and the scope of our involvement and responsibilities in this war, will necessitate expansion of our intelligence services, both in size and function, expressly adapted to the conduct of total war waged on a world scale.

In addition to its value to Intelligence, the pool should be important also as a clearing house to supply various branches of the Army in the field with foreign language personnel needed.

II. The Plan

The plan here proposed suggests an expeditious way to organize an Army unit or cadre to meet this need, and possesses three salient features:

(a) Candidates for this cadre shall be selected, from within the Army, who already possess some knowledge of the language and a background of information on the geography, history, and ethnographic features of a given region, such as Siberia, Denmark, or Japan, as well as on the basis of character, experience, and intelligence.

(b) Such candidates shall then be assigned (upon completion of the basic military training period) to one of three or more ARMY TRAINING CENTERS FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PERSONNEL to be established at strategically situated universities in the United States - there to be given intensive correlated instruction in the languages, ethnography, military geography, history and economics, and psychology of the people of a given region, together with training in methods of intelligence and related technical skills. As the number of soldier-specialists needed is considerable, new groups could be assigned to Training Centers at regular intervals of from three to six months, depending upon the instruction period.

(c) There shall thus be developed a large pool of qualified Army personnel, to be drawn upon as circumstance demands, and instantly accessible for assignment to expeditionary task forces as they are earmarked for given regions for service: in combat units, in military governments constituted in occupied territories, and

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in fulfilling our immediate and possibly long-range responsibilities overseas in the post-war world.

III. Selection.

Among the millions of men who will be enrolled in the Army there will be many who, either because of foreign birth, or previous study and travel abroad, will have varying degrees of knowledge of the land, people and government, as well as of the language, of one or more foreign countries.

Qualified men may be earmarked for service as foreign language personnel either at the time of induction, or later by applying for and being assigned to an Advanced Training Center. Boards of review, either mobile or stationed at several posts through the country, could single out the most able candidates for assignment to such Training Centers. The soldier-specialist would then be trained for service in the region for which he is best suited. Thus for example, a soldier possessing a command of Russian and certain Siberian dialects, would be instructed in the military geography of Russia, with emphasis on Siberia; at the same time if he showed a marked aptitude for artillery, he would master the special vocabulary and some of the technical problems of that branch. Then should a given division be earmarked for service in Siberia, he would be promptly assigned to an artillery unit in that division.

A preliminary estimate suggests that a minimum of fifty such trained men be assigned to every division. Thus the total personnel of the entire unit or units in time number twenty-five thousand men or more. The rank of such soldier-specialists shall be determined according to their individual qualifications, but it is assumed that all would receive special rating (e.g., Staff Sergeant), or commissions, upon graduation from a Training Center.

IV. Comprehensive Estimate

Should official approval, in principle, be forthcoming on the part of the Secretary of War and the General Staff, it would be necessary for the War Department to ascertain:

(a) The approximate number of men needed for the suggested service, and the various categories of specialized duties involved. Thus, a possible AEF to Siberia or to French possessions in the Pacific, for example, would take into consideration personnel that could be employed effectively in: working out some of the technical details of the plan of anticipated expedition, providing elementary language instruction aboard ship to troops of the task force, effecting arrangements during course of landing operations; reconnaissance and related duties in combat units, relations with population in theater of war; problems relating to military government, exercise of police power in occupied regions, and so on.

(b) The most satisfactory method of selecting qualified Army personnel to be assigned to Training Centers for a period of intensive instruction lasting three months or more.

(c) The type of comprehensive curriculum which would enable the soldier-specialist already possessing a basic knowledge of the language and main geo-political features of a given region or country to improve and integrate his facilities for military purposes.

(d) The cost involved in the establishment and operation of Training Centers.

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V. Training Centers

In the event the plan is approved by the War Department, it is thought the objectives of this project could be attained most expeditiously and economically by setting up Army Training Centers at three or more American universities (e.g. University of California, Harvard University, Columbia University, University of Chicago), strategically located and already possessing the basic teaching staff and facilities necessary.

VI. Demonstration

In order to effect a demonstration, and to test the value of the plan, it is suggested that an experimental Army Training Center for Foreign Language Personnel be set up at the University of California, which is particularly well situated both as to personnel, location, and equipment to offer its services for this purpose.

(a) The University is able to offer instruction and research in the languages, geography, government, ethnography, history, and related disciplines, together with a wealth of collected materials, in a number of these fields: China, Dutch East Indies, Japan, Near East, Russia and Eastern Europe, Germany and Central Europe, Scandinavia, Italy, France and French Colonies, and Latin America. Neighboring colleges and universities could be drawn upon, if necessary, to supplement the present faculty in some fields.

(b) Moreover, the University is strategically located within a few miles of Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. Thus, it may be feasible to assign officers stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco to give part-time instruction in the technical military aspects of the curriculum.

(c) In view of the decreasing University enrollment, there will be available the necessary equipment, including classrooms, laboratories, and housing accommodations.

To obtain optimum results, it is suggested that the men assigned to the Training Center live together in a separate house such as International House on the Campus of the University of California which can accommodate 450 persons, or similar dormitories that may be made available to the Army for this purpose. Thus such soldier-specialists while living under military discipline, would at the same time profit from an academic environment and would derive thereby such additional advantages as personal associations with colleagues in their fields, opportunities for language practice at table, the use of regional realia made adequately available in the building - all of which in [illegible] would contribute toward a distinctive "esprit de corps."

VII. The Advantages

The advantages inherent in this plan are many:

(a) The primary advantage is that an officer ordered to lead an expeditionary task force could immediately draw upon the pool and attach to each division of his command the appropriate number and kind of foreign language personnel needed. The officers and men of this cadre will be, in the main, disciplined soldier-specialists who can fight, but who, moreover, will possess qualities of character and education that will command the confidence of those with whom they come in contact in line of duty in the field of operations.

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(b) The sooner such a plan is activated the more certain we shall be of making the most intelligent and thoroughgoing use of language effectives in the Army. This seems the best way of insuring the availability of the right language personnel (both officers and men) in the right place at the right time. Otherwise it is possible that a man knowing Russian may be in a division sent to Africa, another acquainted with Arabic sent to Ireland, and so on, thereby causing some delay and lost motion if it is later necessary to reassign such men as language personnel in other parts of the world.

(c) If it were generally known that such an Army order was being organized it would serve as an important stimulant to the morale of men already in the Army, and of those who will be inducted, and who are qualified in languages and related disciplines, as it would promise the most effective exercise of their special capacities in the service.

(d) It would attract the enlistment into the Army of a larger number of men qualified in languages, who are now otherwise engaged in civilian work or are seeking preferred status in the Navy, which is more flexible in offering commissions. It is evident that the Army, because it must carry the attack to the enemy on his own ground, and must bear the brunt of capturing, consolidating and administering territory, perhaps simultaneously in far-flung theaters of operations, has the most need for these men.

(e) In the event of invasion of the continent of Europe by our troops, and likewise as we retake ground in the Pacific area, this cadre could assist in effective liaison with the underground armies of the subjugated nations, or with other forces which may be raised, and in promoting our objectives in reconquered areas.

(f) Finally, it may prove a decisive advantage to have available immediately on the conclusion of hostilities a pool of such men - capable, disciplined, mellowed by the rigors of campaign, possessing first hand knowledge of conditions in countries to which they have been assigned, as well as a sure understanding of their languages and peoples. Whatever our most pressing responsibilities may then be in the conduct of our foreign relations, the services of such experienced personnel should add much to their effective solution.

VIII. Further Examination

The author of this memorandum has incorporated herein many suggestions arising out of recent consultations with: General David P. Barrows, Vice-President and Provost Monroe E. Deutsch; Professor Robert J. Sawyer, Dean Joel H. Hildebrand, of the University of California; Dwight Davis, Director-General, and Lewis Morlan, Henry H. Beetleman, Colonel Edward G. Gibson, of the Staff of the Army Specialists Corps, Washington, D. C.; Mortimer Graves, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D. C.; Harold Lasswell, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier-General William C. Rose, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.; Captain Charles A. H. Thomson, Psychological Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Albert J. Barrows, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

If the plan briefly outlined above is basically sound and practicable, further examination will be necessary. The writer would be pleased to cooperate with any military personnel assigned to take appropriate action.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. Morrill
Faculty Comm., Berkeley, California
Navy-Army Civil

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Confidential

COPY

To: The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

From: A. E. Manell, International House, Berkeley, California

Subject: Plan for organization of a pool of foreign language personnel for service with expeditionary forces

Date: June 1, 1942

I. The Need

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The Intelligence Section is aware, of course, of the job ahead, and is preparing to cope with it. It is obvious, however, that the size of the army we are building, and the scope of our involvement and responsibilities in this war, will necessitate expansion of our intelligence services, both in size and function, expressly adapted to the conduct of total war waged on a world scale.

In addition to its value to Intelligence, the pool should be important also as a clearing house to supply various branches of the Army in the field with foreign language personnel needed.

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(b) Such candidates shall then be assigned (upon completion of the basic military training period) to one of three or more ARMY TRAINING CENTERS FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PERSONNEL to be established at strategically situated universities in the United States - there to be given intensive correlated instruction in the language, ethnography, military geography, history and economics, and psychology of the people of a given region, together with training in methods of intelligence and related technical skills. As the number of soldier-specialists needed is considerable, many groups would be assigned to Training Centers at regular intervals of from three to six months, depending upon the instruction period.

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Qualified men may be earmarked for service as foreign language personnel either at the time of induction, or later by applying for and being assigned to an advanced Training Center. Boards of review, either mobile or stationed at several posts throughout the country, could single out the most able candidates for assignment to such Training Centers. The soldier-specialist would then be trained for service in the region for which he is best suited. Thus for example, a soldier possessing a command of Russian and certain Siberian dialects, would be instructed in the military geography of Russia, with emphasis on Siberia; at the same time if he showed a marked aptitude for artillery, he would master the special vocabulary and some of the technical problems of that branch. Then should a given division be earmarked for service in Siberia, he would be promptly assigned to an artillery unit in that division.

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If the plan briefly outlined above is basically sound and practicable, further examination will be necessary. The writer would be pleased to cooperate with any military personnel assigned to take appropriate action.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. Hamell
Faculty Club, Berkeley, California
January 5, 1942

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

May 19,1942

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Colonel Wm.J.Donovan

FROM: G.Edward Buxton

Concerning General Barrows' letter to you of May 15th asking for instructions as to the transmission of a plan for setting up language schools for the instruction of officers and interpreters in the University of California, I would suggest that you instruct Barrows to have the plan submitted to you so that you can present it either to the Joint Chiefs or to the Secretaries of War and Navy.

I think this would be better than to have it taken up through General DeWitt because these schools would be national in scope and not simply a matter for the Fourth Army.

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May 13, 1942

General David P. Barrows
333 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Dear General Barrows:

Thank you for your letter of May 8th, in which you suggest training in languages and combat intelligence for Task Forces.

The Military Intelligence Service of the War Department General Staff is conducting a school at Savage, Minnesota, to teach the Japanese language. This school was formerly in or near San Francisco and was moved away from the West Coast because that is now a theatre of operations.

The C.O.I. will operate for the War Department General Staff a unit which will be called the Intelligence School. All the soldiers now in the

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army and all drafted men who speak any foreign language fluently are reported to this organization. We, therefore, have a pool of language experts ready for training.

At present the courses of instruction includes map making, map reading, combat intelligence, interpretation of aerial photographs, examination of prisoners (German, Japanese and Italian) examination of documents (German, Japanese and Italian) and the instruction of interpreters for military and civilian personnel of the countries in which the fighting is liable to take place. We expect to also hold a pool of trained men who can be attached to Task Forces according to the languages which will be encountered.

I believe, therefore, that this school, together with the Japanese Language School, covers all the suggestions in your letter and in addition I think the University of California cannot be used,

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for the same reason that the Japanese language school was moved out of California.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

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Secret

Dear General Barrows:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 6th, in which you suggest training in languages and combat intelligence for Task Forces.

The Military Intelligence Service of the War Department General Staff is conducting a school at Savage, Minnesota, to teach the Japanese language. This school was formerly in or near San Francisco and was moved away from the West Coast because that is now a theatre of operations.

The C.O.I. will operate for the War Department General Staff a unit which will be called the Intelligence School. All soldiers now in the Army and all drafted men who speak any foreign language fluently are reported to this organization. We, therefore, have a pool of language experts ready for training.

At present the courses of instruction include map making, map reading, combat intelligence, interpretation of aerial photographs, examination of prisoners (German, Japanese and Italian) examination of documents (German, Japanese and Italian) and the instruction of interpreters for military and civilian personnel of the countries in which the fighting is liable to take place. We expect to also hold a pool of trained men who can be attached to Task Forces according to the languages which will be encountered.

I believe, therefore, this school, together with the Japanese Language School, covers all the suggestions in your letter and in addition, I think, that the University of California cannot be used for the same reason that the Japanese language moved from California.

Yours very truly,

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

May 8, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

In the past week I have had conversations with both MID and ONI about what I regard as an Army need for a pool of men trained in the languages of the countries and peoples whom we are under pledge to free of enemy invasion.

When our American expedition was sent into Siberia, having been in Siberia for the preceding six months on the mission of making a military estimate of the situation there, I was designated by the War Department as Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 of the expedition. Believing that neither our troops nor our staff could function intelligently without interpreters and language men, I secured approval from the War Department to select fifty such men from American troops in Manila. These men, by reason of their foreign immigrant parentage, spoke Russian and some other languages. They served a useful purpose, being detailed to accompany each detachment in the field. However, it was clear that if these men could have had more education and been given a period of systematic training to refresh their language knowledge and basic combat intelligence, etc., they would have been many times more valuable than they were, hastily picked out and put immediately into the field of operations.

We are now faced with the extraordinary situation noted above and, in the Far East, where Army operations must eventually take place if we are to win, the Army will need large numbers of men prepared on language and combat intelligence lines in at least four dialectical fields - Russian and Northern Chinese, Malay in the south, and I would add to Malay, Dutch. I believe that the University of California, where the administration and faculty are very eager to organize special instruction of value to our forces, might be able to organize colloquial language classes in all of these subjects, if the Army could detail men from the draft replacement centers after they had had their basic instruction. I judge that San Francisco or, more locally, the University of California, would be a suitable center for such instruction for the whole area of the Fourth Army or the Ninth Army Corps.

I have not discussed the matter with General DeWitt or his representative, but will enclose with this letter a memorandum prepared for the con-

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sideration of the President and administration of the University. Again, this is only a tentative study but I submit it for instructions from you as to whether I should proceed further. Accompanying it is a memorandum from a rather gifted young man and former student of mine, Mr. A. L. Hamill, with whom I had conversations a good many weeks ago and who made a trip east during which he saw Mr. Dwight Davis, General Rose, and others about this very matter. These two documents can properly be considered together.

Sincerely yours,

David Prescott Barrows

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May 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM

To: The President of the University of California
From: David P. Barrows

Colloquial language instruction for Army and Navy details in languages of the Far East likely to be of vital importance to our forces in the event of Far Eastern operations and military administration.

1. There are two areas of the Far East in which joint Army and Navy operations may be anticipated. One is northeastern Asia, the eastern Russian provinces of Siberia, including Manchuria, Mongolia, and North China. Here the fundamental languages spoken are (a) Russian, and (b) northern Chinese dialect.

2. The second area is southeastern Asia and the East Indies, embracing the whole of the Netherlands Indies, including the Melanesian Islands of New Guinea and on each side of New Guinea, and British Malaya which includes the Malay peninsula, Sarawak, Labuan, British North Borneo, and several small islands. Within this language area also may be included the Sulu archipelago and the southern coast of Mindanao. In this area the two important languages, besides English, are Dutch and standard or literary Malay which is used by both white men and innumerable native peoples throughout the entire area.

3. The idea then would be that there should be a large pool of young men possessing both a college education and a certain language aptitude who could be assembled for brief courses in understanding and speaking these four languages. It is conceived that such men would be, first, drafted enlisted men drawn from the Army replacement camps who have completed their initial basic instruction. Such men could be detailed to these schools with little added expense except commutation of rations, and on the satisfactory completion of the language course might be assured of a sergeant's or staff sergeant's rating. They could then be assigned to combat units going over the Pacific or, in the event their services are not immediately needed, retained in the school of instruction to make further progress with the language or languages.

4. It is conceived that soldiers possessing this simple language attainment might be invaluable in obtaining combat intelligence and on detail as interpreters at the headquarters of battalions, regiments, and divisions. These schools of instruction need not be restricted to enlisted men, but might include young officers of proper education and aptitude although it is judged that the officer personnel, in the Army at least,

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may become a problem of such increasing difficulty that line officers could not be spared. In any case, the office of interpreter is a duty for a non-commissioned officer rather than an officer.

5. It is believed it would also be highly advantageous if, in addition to colloquial language training embracing some hours of the academic day, instruction could also be given these men in basic combat intelligence and in the military geography of the places in which they were designed to operate, and also in the character and culture of the native peoples. In Malaysia this should include a limited amount of information with respect to the tenets, prejudices, and fanaticisms of Islam.

6. In addition to these young men of draft age, who should be an essential element in the combat units, the necessity, in case of the success of American arms in driving the Japanese invaders out of this territory, for setting up military administration under the armed forces employed makes it recommendable that a more mature type of man, particularly a man who had service in the first World War but who may be today beyond the age of the draft or the age at which he would preferred for line duty, could likewise be prepared by such language courses and more ample instruction in the native culture and organization and in the colonial administration of the countries concerned, as well as in the general principles of military law and administration. The war against the Japanese is likely to be so determined and persistent as to make it highly undesirable to detail officers from the staff or line for duty under military government. Probably in no case could it be done while actual combat persists, without detriment to the effective fighting value of our armed forces. The United States Army obviously appreciates the necessity of training officers in the character and administrative services of military government, as witness the school to be established at Charlottesville, Virginia for this purpose. However, it is submitted that in addition to this basic and necessary addition to an officer's knowledge, language equipment appropriate to the country in which he may have duty under administrative government is of great importance.

7. Having had a little preliminary consultation with responsible officers in this state of both the Army and the Navy, and having received their endorsement of this plan, in principle at least, I seek the privilege of laying it before the President of the University of California for his consideration as to whether this University might not properly make an offer of the necessary hospitality and instruction to undertake this task on a broad experimental basis. The University, through its own teaching staff, is equipped to teach Chinese and Russian, and by engaging some additional support through the use of volunteers or men engaged as department assistants, could, it is believed, offer colloquial instruction in all four of these languages. The length of such instruction in order to give a minimum qualification would have to be a matter of some experiment, but might tentatively be set at a minimum of three months.

8. It is further suggested, though no consultation has been had upon such a matter, that soldiers detailed for this duty might, for purposes of command and discipline, be placed under the senior military and senior naval officers on duty with the University. It is believed that

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the secretary of the University California Press would be adequate to print the necessary lessons in conducting this instruction.

9. It is recommended that this project be studied within the University in such manner as the President may direct, and if a plan can be evolved that promises success it is recommended that it be submitted to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

David P. Barrows

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COPY

Preliminary Memorandum re Organization of Army Language Corps

I. The Need

As our basic strategy in the conduct of the war, clearly set forth by the Commander-in-Chief and repeatedly emphasized by military and government spokesmen, envisages the use of American Expeditionary Forces in far-flung theatres of operation, its most effective execution involves the need of an Army language Corps, as an important arm of the Military Intelligence Service in the field.

A Language Corps, composed of men in the Army, selected systematically and carefully on the basis of their present mastery of languages, and trained in methods of military intelligence, would ensure a ready pool of soldier specialists, subdivided according to the main land and language areas of the world, and to be drawn upon as and when circumstances and military strategy dictate, in overcoming the enemy wherever and whenever we can hit him hardest.

Thus a commanding officer charged with the responsibility of conducting a mission in any land theatre of operations abroad would be enabled instantly to attach to his expeditionary force a body of soldier specialists, having a thorough knowledge of the languages and of the military and economic geography of the field of operations, equipped with skills essential in all phases of reconnaissance, and possessed of training and character that will command the confidence of the population within the area.

Our own experience, and the experience of the enemy in Europe and Asia, have demonstrated the peculiar need for and the extraordinary usefulness of a Language Corps in total war waged on a global scale.

II. How to Meet the Need

The draft, together with voluntary enlistments, is bringing into the Army thousands of men, who either because of foreign birth, or by virtue of previous intensive study and travel abroad, possess an oral and written mastery of one or more foreign languages. Many have used such language skills as a tool in the advanced study of history, geography, economics, political science, and other disciplines toward advanced university degrees, or for professional purposes. While a number of such qualified individuals are eventually assigned to Military Intelligence Work, the absence of a clearly defined, systematic and comprehensive plan for a Language Corps often results in the assignment of such men to tasks, and to units operating in areas, where the best use cannot be made of their particular language skills.

Thus the lack of a precise formulated plan sometimes results in the assignment of a man knowing Hindustani to a force stationed in England, and of a man knowing Russian to African. Should the need suddenly emerge for a force to be dispatched swiftly to Siberia and India, it would of course [illegible] much lost motion to track down the competent linguists needed, and perhaps [illegible] them to a language desk in another part of the world.

Accordingly, it is suggested that a Language Corps be organized, based on an integrated, overall plan, to [illegible] envisioned.

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Qualified men may be earmarked for a branch of the Language Corps either at the time of induction, or later by applying for and being assigned to the Corps. A Board of Review, representing each of the main world language groups, stationed at several points throughout this country, shall pass on all applications. Successful applicants shall then be assigned to one of several special Army Intelligence schools, when the basic three months training period is completed, there to be trained by Military Intelligence officers for a period of perhaps three months in methods of intelligence, and in a review of the military geography and such other subjects as may be considered necessary, in preparing the soldier specialist for effective service in the theatre of operations for which he is best suited. Thus for example, a soldier possessing a command of Russian and perhaps certain Siberian dialects, would be trained in the military geography of Russia, with special emphasis on Siberia; likewise if he showed special aptitude for artillery, he would master the special vocabulary and particular problems of that branch. Then the moment a given Division were earmarked for service in Siberia, he would be promptly assigned to an artillery unit in that Division.

A preliminary estimate suggests that a minimum of fifty Language Corps effectives be assigned to every Division. Thus the total personnel of the Language Corps may in time number twenty-five thousand men or more. The rank of such soldier specialists shall be determined according to their individual qualifications, but it is assumed that many would be eligible for commissions.

III. The Advantages

The primary advantage has been stated: an officer ordered to lead an expeditionary force in any theatre can immediately attach to each Division of his command a minimum of fifty men from the Language Corps pool; the officers and men of the Language Corps will be disciplined soldiers who can fight, but who, moreover, can be employed flexibly in reconnaissance, interpreting, scouting, counter espionage, and in relations with the population in the theatre of war, as circumstance demands.

In addition, it is thought that the formal public announcement of the organization of the Army Language Corps would serve:

(a) as an important stimulant to the morale of men already in the Army, and of those who will be inducted, and who are especially qualified in languages, as it would promise the most effective exercise of their talents during the war.

(b) to attract the prompt enlistment into the Army of a larger number of men gifted in languages, who because of the somewhat more flexible system employed by the Navy in issuing commissions to qualified civilians, do not wait to be drafted. It seems evident that the Army, because it must carry the attack to the enemy on his own ground, and must bear the brunt of capturing and consolidating territory, perhaps simultaneously in far flung theatres of operations, has the most considerable need for a Language Corps;

(c) as one more weapon in the "war of nerves," for it would be an additional notice to the totalitarian enemy that the final day of reckoning is nearer at hand;

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(d) as an additional source of comfort, aid and encouragement, when relayed by shortwave, to the peoples of the subjugated democracies in Europe and Asia, and to their underground armies, in the fore-knowledge that plans for their final delivery are being prepared with thoroughness.

In the event of invasion of the continent of Europe by our troops, possibly in concert with other United Nations' forces, and likewise as we recapture ground in the Pacific theatre, the Language Corps could be utilized as an effective liaison with underground armies of the subjugated nations, or with other forces that may be raised, and in promoting our objectives in reconquered areas.

Finally the Language Corps could be employed effectively in helping to resolve some of the problems immediately attendant on demobilization at the conclusion of hostilities.

IV. Further Study

If the plan briefly outlined above is basically sound and practicable, further research and study, taking into account detailed analyses of the various problems raised, of the facts and figures involved, of the cost in time and money, of the experience of the German, Japanese, British, Russian armies in similar enterprises, should be undertaken.

The writer of this memorandum is prepared to present further memoranda if so requested.

Submitted by:
A. E. Manell
International House
Berkeley, California
4.14.42

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COPY

May 8, 1942

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Coordinator of Information
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Dear Colonel Donovan:

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When our American expedition was sent into Siberia, having been in Siberia for the preceding six months on the mission of making a military estimate of the situation there I was designated by the War Department as Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 of the expedition. Believing that neither our troops nor our staff could function intelligently without interpreters and language men, I secured approval from the War Department to select fifty such men from American troops in Manila. These men, by reason of their foreign immigrant parentage, spoke Russian and some other languages. They served a useful purpose, being detailed to accompany each detachment in the field. However, it was clear that if these men could have had more education and been given a period of systematic training to refresh their language knowledge and basic combat intelligence, etc., they would have been many times more valuable than they were, hastily picked out and put immediately into the field of operations.

We are now faced with the extraordinary situation noted above and, in the Far East, where Army operations must eventually take place if we are to win, the Army will need large numbers of men prepared on language and combat intelligence lines in at least four dialectical fields - Russian and Northern Chinese, Malay in the south, and I would add to Malay, Dutch. I believe that the University of California, whose the administration and faculty are very eager to organize special instruction of value to our forces, might be able to organize colloquial language classes in all of these subjects, if the Army could detail men from the draft replacement centers after they had had their basic instruction. I judge that San Luis Obispo or some locality, the University of California, would be a suitable center for such instruction for the whole area of the Fourth Army or the Ninth Army Corps.

I have not discussed the matter with General DeWitt or his representatives, but will enclose with this letter a memorandum prepared for the con-

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MEMORANDUM May 6, 1942

To: The President of the University of California
From: David P. Barrows

Colloquial language instruction for Army and Navy details in languages of the Far East likely to be of vital importance to our forces in the event of Far Eastern operations and military administration.

1. There are two areas of the Far East in which joint Army and Navy operations may be anticipated. One is northeastern Asia, the eastern Russian provinces of Siberia, including Manchuria, Mongolia, and North China. Here the fundamental languages spoken are (a) Russian, and (b) northern Chinese dialect.

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3. The idea then would be that there should be a large pool of young men possessing both a college education and a certain language aptitude who could be assembled for brief courses in understanding and speaking these four languages. It is conceived that such men would be, first, drafted enlisted men drawn from the Army replacement camps who have completed their initial basic instruction. Such men could be detailed to these schools with little added expense except commutation of rations, and on the satisfactory completion of the language course might be assured of a sergeant's or staff sergeant's rating. They could then be assigned to combat units going over the Pacific or, in the event their services are not immediately needed, retained in the school of instruction to make further progress with the language or languages.

4. It is conceived that soldiers possessing this simple language attainment might be invaluable in obtaining combat intelligence and on detail as interpreters at the headquarters of battalions, regiments, and divisions. These schools of instruction need not be restricted to enlisted men, but might include young officers of proper education and aptitude although it is judged that the officer personnel, in the Army at least,

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5. It is believed it would also be highly advantageous if, in addition to colloquial language training embracing most hours of the academic day, instruction could also be given these men in basic combat intelligence and in the military geography of the places in which they were designed to operate, and also in the character and culture of the native peoples. In Malaysia this should include a limited amount of information with respect to the tenets, prejudices, and fanaticisms of Islam.

6. In addition to these young men of draft age, who should be an essential element in the combat units, the necessity, in case of the success of American arms in driving the Japanese invaders out of this territory, for setting up military administration under the armed forces employed makes it recommendable that a more mature type of man, particularly a man who had service in the First World War but who may be today beyond the age of the draft or the age at which he would preferred for line duty, could likewise be prepared by such language courses and more ample instruction in the native culture and organization and in the colonial administration of the countries concerned, as well as in the general principles of military law and administration. The war against the Japanese is likely to be so determined and persistent as to make it highly undesirable to detail officers from the staff or line for duty under military government. Probably in no case could it be done while actual combat persists, without detriment to the effective fighting value of our armed forces. The United States Army obviously appreciates the necessity of training officers in the character and administrative services of military government, as witness the school to be established at Charlottesville, Virginia for this purpose. However, it is submitted that in addition to this basic and necessary addition to an officer's knowledge, language equipment appropriate to the country in which he may have duty under administrative government is of great importance.

7. Having had a little preliminary consultation with responsible officers in this state of both the Army and the Navy, and having received their endorsement of this plan, in principle at least, I seek the privilege of laying it before the President of the University of California for his consideration as to whether this University might not properly make an offer of the necessary hospitality and instruction to undertake this task on a broad experimental basis. The University, through its own teaching staff, is equipped to teach Chinese and Russian, and by engaging some additional support through the use of volunteers or men engaged as department assistants, could, it is believed, offer colloquial instruction in all four of these languages. The length of such instruction in order to give a minimum qualification would have to be a matter of some experiment, but might tentatively be set at a minimum of three months.

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David P. Barrows

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Preliminary Memorandum re Organization of Army Language Corps

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A Language Corps, composed of men in the Army, selected systematically and carefully on the basis of their present mastery of languages, and trained in methods of military intelligence, would ensure a ready pool of soldier specialists, subdivided according to the main land and language areas of the world, and to be drawn upon as and when circumstances and military strategy dictate, in overcoming the enemy wherever and whenever we can at his hardest.

Thus a commanding officer charged with the responsibility of conducting a mission in any land theatre of operations abroad would be enabled in advance to attach to his expeditionary force a body of soldier specialists, having a thorough knowledge of the languages and of the military and economic geography of the field of operations, equipped with skills essential in all phases of reconnaissance, and possessed of training and character that will command the confidence of the population within the area.

Our own experience, and the experience of the enemy in Europe and Asia, have demonstrated the peculiar need for and the extraordinary usefulness of a Language Corps in total war waged on a global scale.

II. How to Meet the Need

The draft, together with voluntary enlistments, is bringing into the Army thousands of men, who either because of foreign birth, or by virtue of previous intensive study and travel abroad, possess an oral and written mastery of one or more foreign languages. Many have used such language skills as a tool in the advanced study of history, geography, economics, political science, and other disciplines toward advanced university degrees, or for professional purposes. While a number of such qualified individuals are eventually assigned to Military Intelligence Work, the absence of a clearly defined, systematic and comprehensive plan for a Language Corps often results in the assignment of such men to tasks, and to units operating in areas, where the best use cannot be made of their particular language skills.

Thus the lack of a precise formulated plan sometimes results in the assignment of a man knowing Hindustani to a force stationed in England, and of others knowing Russian to Africa. Should the need suddenly emerge for such forces to be dispatched swiftly to Siberia and India, it would of course involve much lost motion to track down the competent linguists needed, and perhaps to reassign them to a language task in another part of the world.

Accordingly, it is suggested that a Language Corps be organized, based on the [illegible] plan, to meet such future contingencies as may be envisioned.

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Qualified men may be earmarked for a branch of the Language Corps either at the time of induction, or later by applying for and being assigned to the Corps. A Board of Review, representing each of the main world language groups, stationed at several points throughout this country, shall pass on all applications. Successful applicants shall then be assigned to one of several special Army Intelligence schools, when the basic three months training period is completed, there to be trained by Military Intelligence officers for a period of perhaps three months in methods of intelligence, and in a review of the military geography and such other subjects as may be considered necessary, in preparing the soldier specialist for effective service in the theatre of operations for which he is best suited. Thus for example, a soldier possessing a command of Russian and perhaps certain Siberian dialects, would be trained in the military geography of Russia, with especial emphasis on Siberia; likewise if he showed special aptitude for artillery, he would master the special vocabulary and particular problems of that branch. Then the moment a given Division were earmarked for service in Siberia, he would be promptly assigned to an artillery unit in that Division.

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The primary advantage has been stated: an officer ordered to lead an expeditionary force in any theatre can immediately attach to each Division of his command a minimum of fifty men from the Language Corps pool; the officers and men of the Language Corps will be disciplined soldiers who can fight, but who, moreover, can be employed flexibly in reconnaissance, interpreting, scouting, counter espionage, and in relations with the population in the theatre of war, as circumstance demands.

In addition, it is thought that the formal public announcement of the organization of the Army Language Corps would serve:

(a) as an important stimulant to the morale of men already in the Army, and of those who will be inducted, and who are especially qualified in languages, as it would promise the most effective exercise of their talents during the war.

(b) to attract the prompt enlistment into the Army of a larger number of men gifted in languages, who because of the somewhat more flexible system employed by the Navy in issuing commissions to qualified civilians, do not wait to be drafted. It seems evident that the Army, because it must carry the attack to the enemy on his own ground, and must bear the brunt of capturing and consolidating territory, perhaps simultaneously in far flung theatres of operations, has the most considerable need for a Language Corps;

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The writer of this memorandum is prepared to present further [illegible] if so requested.

Submitted by:
A. E. Manell
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